"The Finest Project"

This is the anniversary week of the establishment of Pauline Bray Fletcher Camp. The camp stands as the symbol of excellent community service performed by its founder and first director, Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher.

The Pauline Bray Fletcher's Home Committee which sponsored a fund-raising camp to build a home for Mrs. Fletcher is presenting a program this Friday night, July 19 at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in her honor and in recognition of the thirty-first anniversary of the camp.

When the committee undertook to raise funds to build this home so that Mrs. Fletcher would have place of her own in which to live, it was felt that public response would be so satisfactory that the construction could go on while the money was being raised. But that was not the case. The construction was completed and the money to pay for it fell short about $1,000. The program Friday night will offer the public an opportunity to assist this undertaking which is "the finest project" to be launched by local citizens.

MRS. PAULINE BRAY FLETCHER

We believe the community will help put this fund-raising campaign over. Let us show our warmest and fondest appreciations to Mrs. Fletcher and what her name stands for and symbolizes in this community. We cannot afford to do less than make this a success.

Four lose lives in Capital fire

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10 (AP)—Four Negroes died in the blazing ruins of their home early here Saturday, their bodies almost consumed by the flames.

Sheriff's officers said three escaped the fire, which destroyed a wooden farm tenant house in the Madison Park community east of Montgomery.

Coroner M. B. Kirkpatrick identified the dead as Girllie Mae Thomas, 48; Janie Mae Thomas, 14; Ruby Nell Thomas, 10, and Bonnie Lee Thomas, 7. The three children were the daughters of James Thomas but the relationship of the fourth victim wasn't known.

Sheriff's deputies R. T. Alford and R. C. Houlton said the children's father and two other members of the family, Mattie and Frank Thomas, escaped unhurt.

Kirkpatrick said the fire apparently started from a kerosene lamp which had been left burning overnight.

Negro Housing Work Begins

Approximately 100 persons turned out, hoping for employment, as work began Tuesday on Talladega's $855,000 low rent housing project for Negroes at Knoxville.

Equipment was moved into the area, next to Knoxville School Tuesday, and building of a temporary construction office was slated to begin Wednesday.

Tobe Washam, board shoveled the first dirt for photographers as board members posed with him.

At the height of activity about 100 men will be employed at the project, and probably all except four persons will be local, officials said.

L. D. Nummy is construction superintendent, and K. R. Jones architect supervisor, representing Charles McCauley.

It will take a year to put up the 98-unit project, which includes 50 buildings — 18 one-bedroom 30 two-bedrooms; 38 three-bedrooms;eight four-bedrooms; four five bedrooms.

The brick buildings will include duplexes, and units will range in size from 1251 square feet to 2915, officials said.

Only the suits with five bedrooms will have two baths, said William J. Munroe, housing administrator.

Public Housing In Alabama

Advertiser Sun. 3-12-57

This State Ranks Third In The Nation In The Number Of Towns Participating In Low-Rent Public Housing Program

Montgomery, Ala. p. 4-A

George L. Davis In The Alabama Municipal Journal

¶ Davis, assistant to the regional director, Public Housing Administration was for years a Star Advertiser reporter.—Ed

ALABAMA and its public housing are favorite topics in the Atlanta Regional Office. We look upon the Alabama program as a progressive and forward looking program. In many respects it is a model for states which have not as yet realized the potentialities of full participation in the housing of low-income families and in the clearance of slums.

Alabama still ranks third among all states in the nation in the number of towns participating in the low-rent public housing program. It has held that rank for several years with Georgia first, and Texas in second place. Alabama, however, is pushing Texas. Texas has 124 towns participating and Alabama now has 106 towns enrolled.

The past fiscal year was a banner year for low-rent public housing in Alabama and the Southeast. For the first time since July, 1952, the Public Housing Administration was authorized to accept and process new applications without any restrictions. This was the result of the enactment of the Housing Amendment of 1955.

A veritable avalanche of new applications poured into the Atlanta Regional Office. We received applications for program reservations and preliminary loans from 68 localities in the Southeast and 26 of these were from Alabama towns. We will place under construction this year, low-rent public housing projects in 90 Southeastern towns which have no public housing. Some of these towns, of course, had filed applications years ago and were on the waiting list. Alabama, incidentally, has 24 towns which have no public housing and where projects are scheduled for construction starts before next June 30, or as soon thereafter as possible.

These towns are: Abbeville, Albertville, Aliceville, Altoona, Arab, Attalla, Berry, Chatom, Childersburg, Demopolis, Enterprise, Florala, Hartford, Heflin, Linden, Lineville, Millry, Opp, Pell City, Piedmont, Ragland, Scottsboro, Sulligent and Warrior.

When the deadline came on July 31, 1956 the Washington office had placed under annual contributions contract 44,422 units.

Record Number

THE eight Southeastern states accounted for nearly one-fourth—10,619—of the units involving 138 towns. This was a record number of units to be processed through the Atlanta office for any year since World War II.

These include 1,870 units placed under contributions contract in 35 Alabama towns. Construction starts on all of these units in Alabama are scheduled before next June 30, if it is possible for the authorities to acquire the sites and get their plans completed by this time.

This means that a building program of low-rent public housing in Alabama in the immediate future will involve an outlay in excess of $18,000,000.

The Alabama towns and the dwellings to be constructed in each town are: Abbeville, 40 dwellings; Attalla, 110; Boaz, 40; Childersburg, 40; Demopolis, 100; Linden, 50; Oneonta, 10; Ragland, 20; Talladega, 98; Vernon, 16; Albertville, 70; Aliceville, 44; Altoona, 10; Arab, 30; Berry, 18; Birmingham, 500; Chatom, 30; Cullman, 60; Elba, 34; Enterprise, 50; Florala, 42; Haleyville, 4; Hartford, 34; Heflin, 34; Leeds, 18; Lineville, 24; Millry, 14; Opelika, 60; Opp, 60; Pell City, 48; Piedmont, 36; Scottsboro, 60; Sulligent, 24; Warrior, 38 and Winfield, 4.

Frankly we were surprised at the number of new applications that swamped the Atlanta Regional Office—surprised and pleased. We like to think that the program is better understood and perhaps that was a reason for this sudden burst of interest in the low-rent housing program.

Our program in the Southeast has been singularly free of criticism and scandal. We believe it is common knowledge among those who oppose public housing in the Southeast that our projects are operated for the purpose for which they were created—the housing of low-income families. The members of the boards of commissioners and the executive directors are persons of high caliber. They are responsible leaders in their respective communities and they have made the program what it is in Alabama and the Southeast today.

Montgomery Among The First

WE HAVE frequently been asked in Washington and elsewhere why there is such interest in public housing in Alabama. Our answer is that public housing has roots in Alabama. It has been rooted in the hearts and minds of the people since PWA days when Montgomery and Birmingham were among the first cities in the United States to wipe out slums and build decent homes for low-income families. There are those among us who recall the pioneering efforts in Birmingham of men like J. C. deHoll, Frank Spain and Dr. Dennison, the Jefferson County health officer, who provided stereoptical lectures on slum conditions and the effect upon the public health to every church and civic club in Birmingham. There was the support of the enlightened press of this state. You will recall when a restrictive law to prohibit more public housing for Jefferson County was repealed at the instance of an indignant citizenry. Many of you will remember the work of Gov. Bibb Graves, Mayor Gunter, Tom Martin of Montgomery and Ed Reid of the Alabama League of Municipalities in pushing through the state legislature the Housing Enabling Act. There were many others, of course, who were there at planting time.

Finally there is the continued overwhelming support of Alabama's congressional delegation. You know the strong positions they hold on the Senate and House committees and what their efforts have meant for housing in Alabama. I would remind you that they were there at planting time too.

The tree is healthy and growing in Alabama.

Let's keep it that way!

18,000 L. A. Negro families found in market for homes

Tribune Wed 12-5-57
Los Angeles, Calif. P.5

Economic status of "minority families" — principally Negroes in Los Angeles, has been increasing so steadily since 1950 that "20 percent of the heads of families and 41 percent of all of the families have an income above $4800 annually," was the word this week from Associate Professor of Real Estate Fred E. Case, of UCLA, who has just completed a preliminary survey among 686 minority group families, directed principally at builders who, indicated said Case, "that one of the reasons . . . they had not attempted to build for this market was because they felt that minority families could not afford the financial obligations associated with home ownership."

The spiraling income of the minority family "is accounted for by the extra jobs which many heads of families hold and the contributions which all members of the family usually make to the family income," he said.

"On the basis of conventional lending standards," Case said, "standing data indicate that 21 percent of the families could afford a home costing $6000 to $9000; 32 percent could afford a home costing $9000 to $11,000 and 41 percent of the families could afford homes in excess of these prices if all of the family income were counted in estimating the size of a home which could be purchased."

The Southern California housing market, as generaly thought of, has reached "saturation point", the educator observed.

However, "only limited members of families of minority races . . . have been able to find suitable new homes to buy."

Although three groups of minority families, Mexican, Oriental and Negro, were included in the survey, 69 percent of the final total were Negro families, and the findings of the survey are "essentially an indication of the characteristics and housing problems of Negro families," Case said.

The rate of increase of the Negro population in the city since 1950 has equalled 48.7 percent, for other races 40.7 percent, the real estate professor stated.

JOB CHARACTERISTICS

The survey found the husband the principal wage earner in 82 percent of the families. "The majority of the families have at least one child under 15 living at home, and 68 percent of the families with children have three or more.

"Most important source of employment for the needs of minority families is unskilled jobs", the survey continued. Laborers, craftsmen and clerical personnel, all of whom have little, if any, skill or training represent 55 percent of all heads of families. Professional persons, managers, and operators equal only 29 percent.

However, said Case, "Few of the heads of families, 15 percent, do the private household or service work which is usually associated with the minority group."

Most important employer is private industry. "Surprisingly", said the survey, "a larger percent are self employed than are employed in government . . . . limited percentage in government employment is undoubtedly due in part, to the need for meeting the examination and education requirements."

☆ ☆ ☆

FAMILIES DON'T SAVE

Prof. Case found that only a third of the families "have formed regular savings habits and the majority of these save relatively small amounts each month.

"One of the most pressing problems facing builders who wish to qualify minority families for home purchases is usually the amount which they owe on instalment purchases. At least one half of the families admit to owing some kind of debt. The amounts which they pay monthly range widely, the most frequent being between $10 and $34, and $50 and $78 monthly."

HOME PURCHASE POTENTIAL

"Perhaps the clearest indication of what minority families can pay for housing is found in the amounts they are currently paying for rent," the survey found. Median rental payment is $60 per month and 38 percent of the families pay over $65, Case said.

"If this percentage is reasonably representative", Case said, "then there would be approximately 18,000 Negro families in the city who could afford homes involving payments of $83 or more per month."

The majority of the families do not want to move, said the survey. However, 38 percent do want to move and of these one third are anxious to move immediately . . . they want a large, better quality house than what they now have in a better neighborhood. The majority of families also indicated they would be willing to stretch themselves financially in order to get a new house. When asked what they would rate as the most important factor in the new house, a great majority placed location as first, the survey said.

In his conclusion, Prof Case observed that the minority group market "is not a seller's market. Minority families have been victimized so many times that they are suspicious until they are completely assured that they will get what they order. In other words if a family is shown a model home they must occupy a home exactly like the model in every detail.

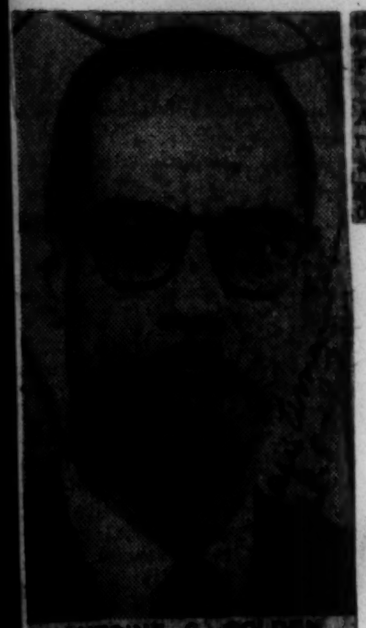
"Minority families will not rush to buy homes out of gratitude. You cannot appeal to them simply because they are minority families. Success in selling minority families must be based on fair dealing and a vigorous sales presentation."

Say you saw it in the Tribune.

46a Canada

CHILDREN ON SELLING BLOCK

Mrs. Otto Cizek gathers four of her brood of six children about her after her husband said he wants to sell the children for $1,000 apiece. Now living in a tent in Hamilton, Ont., Cizek said he felt selling the children is the only way he can provide for their future. He has been unemployed since the beginning of December. The children are (left to right) Slavak, 3; Georgie, 6; Ann, 4. Mrs. Cizek holds Rudolph, 2.—AP Wirephoto



ANTOINE G. GOLDEN

Golden named to CARE post

NEW YORK — CARE, the nonprofit overseas aid agency, has announced the appointment of Antoine G. Golden, of 12 Shepard Ave., Teaneck, N.J., as director of its treasury and insurance division.

Mr. Golden, a native of Frederiksted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, has been a staff member of CARE for the past nine and one-half years.

In JANUARY, 1948, soon after moving permanently to the United States, Mr. Golden joined the CARE accounting staff.

At first an accounting clerk, he rose to junior and senior accountant, acted for a year and a half as assistant director for the CARE Surplus Commodities Division, and became administrative assistant and eventually supervisor in the Accounting Division.

Mr. Golden is the father of two children. His son, John A. Golden, Jr., has been an employee of the Fairlawn, N.J., Western Electric plant, since the end of his recent three-year service with the U.S. Air Force.

A daughter, Miss Geraldine Adele, 20, is the wife of Jerry Welcome, of the Teaneck address. The young couple are the parents of a 5-month-old daughter, Michelle Antoinette.

Col. Campbell Johnson On Race, House Commission

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the director of the National Selective Service system, has accepted membership on the Commission on [redacted] was announced last Friday by Commission Chairman Earl B. Schwulst, president and chairman of the board of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City.

The Commission was established in February 1956 to [redacted] a nationwide [redacted] needs [redacted] minority [redacted] Americans [redacted] financial [redacted] appropriations totaling [redacted] from the Fund for the Republic, an independent corporation founded to promote the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Colonel Johnson, a native of Washington, D. C., is a graduate of Howard University and of the Law School of Howard U. He is on the national board of the YMCA; a member of the National Capital Housing Authority; member and former president of the Board of the Washington Housing Association; Director of the Industrial Bank of Washington; and a member of the Board of Chairman of the District of Columbia Board of Parole.

Over Commissioners' Heads

Hospital Officials Appeal to Senators For More Funds to Care for D.C. Poor

Three spokesmen for local hospitals caring for the District's needy yesterday asked the Senate to add another $99,288 to a proposed appropriation to pay for the service.

Specifically, the trio said the eight contract hospitals need a minimum repayment fund of $1,484,788, including specific sums already earmarked for three other institutions.

The annual appropriation is used to repay the hospitals for in-patient and out-patient care of patients certified by the District Health Department as eligible for District-paid care. Each year, more needy are found eligible than the money available can accommodate.

Hospitals have had to take these losses, and pass them on to paying patients, said James H. Lemon, chairman of Children's Hospital board of trustees.

A House subcommittee last month agreed to increase the proposed appropriation of $1,045,000 by $340,000. Some of the increase was designated specifically for the Washington Home for Incurables, Children's Convalescent Hospital, and the Christ Child Home.

Going over the heads of the District Commissioners who declined to carry their fight to Congress, Lemon and two colleagues made their new appeal directly to the Senate subcommittee on District appropriations. Testifying in joint appeal were Lemon; Daniel W. O'Donoghue, representing Providence Hospital, and William M. Bucher, executive director of the Hospital Council of the National Capital Area.

The three asked that the participating hospitals be paid the "stated cost" of similar services at D. C. General Hospital. The requested repayment rates were set at $18.50 an inpatient day, and $3.50 for each clinic visit. The present appropriations bill, as revised by the House group, would raise the current reimbursement rate of $14 to $16, and the clinic visit rate of $2.40 to $3.

Senate subcommittee increases District budget by $4 million.

Page B1

Appropriations subcommittee, who is expected to champion the increased welfare appropriations in the House, pledged a "new day" for the needy "ho have been neglected too long a time in the Nation's Capital."

Rabaut's remarks were made against a backdrop of increasing national publicity concerning the plight of the District's "hungry children."

In Rabaut's hometown Sunday, the Detroit Free Press bannered a front page story from Washington which was headlined: "Our Kids Go Hungry Amid Sighs for India."

Illustrated with a picture of the Capitol Dome just beyond slum houses, the story emphasized how families must live on below-subsistence relief grants here, how children were found scavenging in garbage cans and how Congressmen were bound for "India and elsewhere to see if there were any unhappy people nending a $3.8 billion United States handout."

The report syndicated by the Chicago Daily News Service and appearing in a number of major newspapers, credited The Washington Post for exposing the needs of "hungry children" in a March 17 story that touched off a Senate investigation.

Rabaut's subcommittee, he said yesterday, came up with a "fair-sized volume" concerning the inadequacies of the relief programs here but, he added, the "most glaring information" produced was:

"That in contrast to our well-known assistance to other nations of the world, there was poverty and the development of rickets within the very shadow of the dome of the Capitol."

The Commissioners, Rabaut went on, "were apprised of the Committee's intent that this was a Number One subject for the attention of the District Commissioners."

The surplus food program is the first permanent step in the Commissioners' reform program.

Surplus food will be issued first to recipients of public assistance. About 20,000 persons on relief will be eligible. Others, including those receiving financial help from private agencies and those who make direct application, are expected to raise the monthly total to 50,000 persons when the program is in full operation.

Location and date of the opening of a central office for the newly-created Division of Surplus Foods will be announced soon, Deputy Welfare Director Donald Brewer said. He emphasized that applications will not be accepted until then.

City's Poor To Be Fed From Free U.S. Surplus

Food Distribution Will Be Started By End of Month For 50,000 Here

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

A free food program for 50,000 of Washington's poor each month was approved yesterday by the District Commissioners.

The city officials signed a surplus food contract with the Department of Agriculture and four carloads of food were thus released for District use.

About $75,000 worth of surplus food is expected to be distributed during the first year of the program's operation. Distribution will begin by July 1.

The surplus food action came as two major developments in welfare reforms for the District took place on Capitol Hill.

• Senate Appropriations Committee members approved the District Commisisoners' request for $686,000 in additional funds for welfare services. This includes $150,000 for the surplus food operation.

• Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich.), chairman of a House

Why Not Hot Lunches?

Post Times Herald

It is a shameful situation in any civilized city when hungry children must scavenge for food in garbage pails. It is all the more shameful when this situation exists while agricultural surpluses which could alleviate this condition remain unused. Yet, as brought to light in articles by Eve Edstrom in this newspaper, that is what is happening in Southwest Washington.

Social workers at the Barney Neighborhood House are quite right in asking why the District elementary schools do not take advantage of the Federal hot lunch program so that underprivileged children may obtain at least one wholesome meal on school days. Why not indeed?

It is good that the School Board has been aroused and has ordered School Superintendent Hobart Corning to use all the system's resources to meet the needs of underfed pupils. We hope that Dr. Corning will respond quickly and imaginatively to this challenge. Of course, this is an emergency step and does not mean the Board is launching a full-fledged hot lunch program. But it would be wise to consider whether this might not be the best long-run solution.

Some 39 states have contracts with the Department of Agriculture to receive free food surpluses for the hot lunch program. Under the program, free lunches are provided for pupils whose parents cannot pay. Hot lunch programs are part of the elementary schools throughout Virginia and Maryland—and, during the depression, the District itself administered such a program.

Many of the city's antiquated school buildings lack cafeteria facilities, but surely it is feasible to work out some form of mobile kitchen units to meet present desperate needs. Another possibility is to arrange for children to receive lunches at nearby junior and senior high schools where lunch programs are operated. In any event, the cost of providing some sort of facilities for dispensing hot lunches should be small, since the major item—food—is furnished free. Surely this ought to have a high priority within available School Board funds.

In larger terms, some parents have questioned the omission of a cafeteria in the plans for the projected Amidon Elementary School in Southwest Washington. It is true that the proposed school is part of an area redevelopment and that its pupils will probably not be hardship cases. But there is no reason why hot lunch programs should be regarded only as a palliative to poverty, as parents in Maryland and Virginia can testify. In larger elementary schools, such as Amidon will be, students will commute long distances to classes. Many parents also contend that a lunch program offers the best guarantee that their youngsters will eat a wholesome lunch, and not bolt a sandwich.

But this is a problem in the future. The immediate need is to provide some nourishment to youngsters who—through no fault of their own—are denied basic physical needs which social agencies are not equipped to meet.

BLOT ON THE CITY'S FACE—William Gustin, a sanitation division crew foreman, and Police Pvt. Talmadge C. Lewis, assigned to enforcement of sanitation laws, inspect a debris-covered lot off an alley in the vicinity of Fifth and Franklin streets N.W.—Star Staff Photo.

Star Fri. 5-10-57 P. 21-A
Washington D.C.

City Pushes Drive to Rid Streets, Alleys of Trash

The city has begun spring cleaning program intended to rid Washington of junk-filled back yards, littered streets and trash-strewn lots.

The cleanup drive was brought to the attention of the public last week with a police order detailing the city's 2,300 officers to help in eliminating unsightly rubbish from public places and private property.

Officers working out of precinct stations were ordered to report "ore spots" for action by the District Sanitation Division.

"This was very encouraging," said W. A. Xanten, head of the division with 2,300 policemen helping, we should make some headway."

In the police order, Deputy Chief Robert S. Bryant noted that one officer, Talmage C. Lewis, is regularly assigned to enforcement of sanitation laws in regard to elimination of trash

and debris from public and private areas.

"Continuing Enforcement"

Chief Bryant's order advised that the new cleanup campaign would be a matter of "continuing enforcement."

Pvt. Lewis' job is to eliminate the worst cases of trash accumulations.

"When I receive a notice—from the Sanitation Division or a citizen—I find out the name of the person responsible for the property and see him about cleaning it up. We usually get good cooperation."

Mr. Xanten said failure to obey sanitation laws in the removal of trash is punishable by a fine of up to $300.

Pvt. Lewis pointed out a yard on Fifth street N.W. where the occupants had been ordered to clean up. The yard still was no garden spot, but he said it was an improvement over its usual condition.

The officer found another yard in the 400 block of N street N.W. which was literally covered with debris—bottles, beer cans, paper, wire, plaster, bricks and a thousand other items of refuse.

Lots Are Littered

"This is what we are up against," said the officer. "Now I'll find out who's responsible for this property and tell him to clean it up."

Pvt. Lewis also has on his check list several empty lots adjacent and to the rear of the Woman's Bureau, 1224 Fifth street N.W. An inspection showed these lots were covered with broken glass, debris from demolition of old buildings and paper.

Mr. Xanten said he is planning another all-out campaign on eliminating backyard trash such as was conducted here in 1946-1948.

"We got as much as 6,000 truckloads of junk," he said. "It's time for that kind of job again."

But drives and special campaigns notwithstanding, Mr. Xanten said his job and that of 500 street cleaners is hopeless unless he is able to get more public co-operation. To illustrate the proportions of the trash collection job here, he ticked off some statistics.

"We collect 100,000 tons of street litter a year or about 125 truckloads a day.

2,000 Truckloads a Day

"We collect enough rubbish (everything but street litter, garbage and ashes) every three days to make a cone that would cover the Washington monument or about 2,000 truckloads a day.

"You might think garbage is a big item, but it's only 3 per cent of what we collect or about 120 truckloads a day."

Then, there is another little chore the whitewings attend to. They collect some 50,000 dead animals a year from Washington's 1,084 miles of streets and 356 miles of alleys.

Mr. Xanten said Washington's slums, tourists and motorists are responsible for much of the street litter.

In the area bounded by Third and Sixteenth streets and K street and Florida avenue N.W., the sanitation Division makes a daily cleanup.

An hour after we clean a street it begins to fill up with litter again," said Wiliam Gustin, foreman of the crews who sweep this area.

Mr. Xanten said outlying residential areas, on the other hand, receive street-sweeping services as infrequently as once a month and always look clean.

Special Case Cited

"This city is a special case," said Mr. Xanten. "Tourists generate a lot of trash and we have a very rich plant growth, which gives us a lot of tree trimmings and other plant debris to collect."

The Sanitation Division chief said the current cleanup campaign is aimed at:

1. Pedestrian litter.
2. Cleaning out tree-box basins.
3. Litter from newspaper distribution points.
4. Better maintenance of yards and walks around Government buildings.
5. Dumping of refuse, tree-trimmings and plant clippings at the curb.

"If people would only pick up after they clean up," the city would look a lot better," said Mr. Xanten. "It also would be nice if apartment and rooming house owners would give someone the responsibility for seeing that trash is put in the proper places."

Solidly behind Mr. Xanten in "Cleanup, Fixup Week," beginning Saturday, are the Washington Real Estate Board, the District Fire Department and many Washington business firms.

"We ought to have the cleanest city in America," Mr. Xanten said.

Morse Urges $2.8 Million For D. C. Poor

Post + Times Herald
Thurs. 5-23-57 P.1-L
Washington, D.C.

Dwarfs Commissioners' Own Plea; Calls Slums Among Worst in U. S.

46a

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

An immediate $2,800,000 for expanding and strengthening the District's welfare programs was urged yesterday by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. The plea dwarfs the District Commissioners' request for $570,000 for new services to meet the needs of the poor.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.), Appropriations Subcommittee chairman, asked the Commissioners to study Morse's recommendations and submit a report on them.

"Hungry Children"

Morse's program calls for many reforms not touched on by the Commissioners. These include full subsistence grants to the needy, homemaker services and elementary school lunch programs.

Morse's testimony was based on the "hungry children" hearings he conducted last month as chairman of the Senate District Committee's Welfare Subcommittee. The full Subcommittee's recommendation, to be issued soon, are expected to follow closely Morse's testimony, which he said yesterday, grew out of:

"Witness after witness telling us the same story; a story compounded of the elements of hunger, of rent piracy, of vice and immorality caused by, and founded upon, economic deprivation, of the inadequacy of public and private agency relief measures because of financial stringencies, and of the most pervasive element of all—public apathy and indifference."

But when Morse said he "seriously doubted" that there were six cities in the Nation with slum conditions as bad as the District's, Commissioner David B. Karrick interrupted to declare: "I seriously would disagree with that."

Morse emphasized that he believed the Commissioners' limited request for welfare needs was caused by "the dereliction of Congress" in forcing the city to work within unrealistic budgets.

Economize and Suffer

Denouncing the "shibboleth of economy which is stampeding us," Morse insisted that the $2,800,000 must be provided unless Congress wants to continue to "economize at the expense of human suffering."

He made clear that he wants this sum added to the $5 million which the Commissioners are asking to have restored to the House-approved budget for the next fiscal year.

Besides urging the Commissioners to increase relief grants from the current 83 per cent of minimum need to 100 per cent, Morse asked that two new relief programs begin on a pilot basis.

One would give emergency assistance to families who do not meet residence requirements and the other would grant aid to substandard-income families on a highly selective basis.

Grade-School Lunches

In recommending an elementary school lunch program, Morse said it should be installed over a five-year period with priority given to schools with the largest enrollments in the most depressed areas of the city.

He asked for $300,000 to begin the program this fall. He suggested a Chicago plan by which deep-frozen meals are distributed weekly to elementary schools from central kitchens.

Noting that school officials have argued against an elementary school lunch program because the schools serve small neighborhoods, Morse cited figures to show that three-fourths of the elementary pupils attend "medium large to huge schools," with some enrollments in excess of 1000.

Morse also urged that the Welfare Department be allowed to hire paid workers who, in time of emergency, can take care of children in their own homes. This "homemaker" service was eliminated from the Health Department budget a few years ago.

Echoes Shea Program

Other budget requests by Morse were in line with the recommendations of the Commissioners and Welfare Director Gerard M. Shea.

These include a surplus food distribution program, emergency aid to families waiting for relief grants to be processed, more workers to speed up the processing, removal of the $200 ceiling on grants to large families, and eliminating the deduction of unpaid support orders from grants.

Washington Will Look The Same To Tourists But Capital Is Undergoing A Complete Change

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 5-19-57 p. 15

Capital Has New Look In Size, Character, Racial Structure

46

By BEM PRICE
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, May 18. —An estimated five million tourists will visit Washington this year, but few of them will really get to see it.

They will tour Washington, the seat of Government, but miss Washington, the changing city.

Behind its imposing monuments and spacious Government buildings, and well out of range of the tourist cameras, our national capital is changing in character, appearance, size and racial structure.

Washington and its suburbs constitute one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the nation. Aside from the population growth, probably the most startling change is racial make-up.

Twenty-five years ago Washington, which completely fills the 39,633 acres of the District of Columbia, was slightly more than 20 per cent Negro. Today, it is estimated at 40 to 47 per cent.

Other changes, actual or in the offing, will give the district even more of a face-lifting.

Building Program Under Way

For the first time since before World War II, the Government has planned a huge new building program for civilian agencies. If all goes as planned (which means if Congress appropriates the necessary money), the year 1962 will find the heart of the town gleaming with new edifices.

Another thing, Washington has become the center of the labor union movement. To date 50 unions with an income of 80 million dollars annually have planned, leased or built headquarters to cost about 30 million.

Some of these headquarters rival, if they don't surpass, anything in Washington in luxury and magnificence.

Take the five-million-dollar marble building of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, (AFL-CIO) opposite the Capitol.

It contains a 478-seat auditorium trimmed in 23-karat gold leaf, a penthouse for employes and a 50-car garage in the basement.

Washington also is the home of the AFL-CIO, which has a membership of about 15 million workers, and of 550 professional organizations and trade associations, including the Peanut Butter Sandwich and Cookie Manufacturers Association. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States for years has lived in a big limestone building facing the White House across LaFayette Square.

Special Interests Watched

Like the labor unions, these organizations are here to be close to the source of the laws which affect their welfare or special interests.

The population in the metropolitan area is now estimated at 1,954,000 and is expected to reach 2,410,000 by 1965. In Washington itself the median income is $4,900. The median for the suburbs is $6,773.

This Federal city has the highest concentration of scientists of any city in the nation — 33 per thousand.

Washington is about as depression proof as a town can be. There are 304,000 people in the area on the Federal pay roll, including the military. During hard times this number tends to increase as relief and welfare agencies step up their work.

Only a few of the tourists who come to Washington will wander far off the beaten track around the Capitol building and that probably is just as well.

If any go more than a stone's throw or two to the east, they will enter the infamous Second Police Precinct, where the annual major crime rate is one per 25 people.

Perhaps by accident, a few tourists will learn that hungry school children — apathetic, bloated kids — live within blocks of where congressmen dispense billions in foreign aid annually. They may learn too that 25 per cent of the city's population live either in substandard housing or outright slums.

No Voice In Government

Most tourists will neither know nor care that the people in Washington cannot vote or that the Federal Government contributes only 20 per cent of the city's budget, the rest being raised from taxpayers who have no say in their own Government.

Under the Government building program five new office buildings and an addition to the Smithsonian Institution are planned for the immediate future, though Congress is in an economy frame of mind. Estimated eventual cost: 210 million dollars.

To cope with deterioration of the residential heart of the city, two huge projects are planned. Whole blocks of slums just southwest of the Capitol have been cleared or are about to be. There are blueprints for model communities to take their place. Estimated eventual cost: 200 million.

With the rapid increase in population, transportation has become a real problem. An inner loop highway is being constructed around the downtown section. To give you an idea of its ultimate cost, one 15-mile stretch will require 141 bridge structures and will cost around 272 million dollars.

Despite staggered working hours, traffic has become a nightmare. The National Capital Planning Commission is toying with the idea of a wheel-shaped rapid transit system to haul people into the heart of Washington. A series of slow moving underground conveyor belts would deliver them to points close to their jobs.

Too Much Red Tape

If money is available, most things become simple — except in Washington. Washington is a planned city, and the red tape that needs cutting around here to get anything done is almost incredible.

Besides all that, Washington is surrounded by Virginia and Maryland, and each has a planning commission. Supposedly all three planning commissions cooperate on matters affecting the capital, but sometimes there are, to put it mildly, differences of opinion.

Washington got its start as a planned city in 1790 when Congress passed "an act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of Government of the United States" and authorized the purchase of 100 square miles of land from Maryland and Virginia at $66 an acre.

A sketch by Thomas Jefferson, dated May 1791, outlines roughly the present site of the Capitol on Jenkins Hill and places the White House at its present site.

Nobody really knows whether the Jefferson sketch ever came into the hands of the French engineer Maj. Pierre L'Enfant, whom Congress hired to plan the city. In any case L'Enfant followed Jefferson's rough outline and gets credit for planning the city though his plan later was modified by an American surveyor, Andrew Ellicott.

The Jefferson-L'Enfant-Ellicott plan is what we have today, and to construct a new building in the restricted area requires considerable doing.

Big Bottlenecks

Plans for a new privately-owned structure must be approved by 10 separate agencies. A Federal building's design must be approved by a fine arts commission, among half a dozen others, and therein lies the crux of why some buildings and bridges are still unbuilt.

Incidentally, Washington does not now occupy the original 100 square miles. In 1846 Congress gave the land west of the Potomac back to Virginia because there was no apparent need for it.

For most tourists all these things add up to problems for somebody else to worry about. They may be acutely aware, however, that the capital's Negro population is growing and that there are predictions that Washington in the next 20 years will become almost all Negro.

Why this tremendous influx of Negroes? Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Interracial Urban League, puts it this way:

"The majority of the Negroes are coming here from North Carolina and Virginia and there are several reasons. Washington, particularly since desegregation in the schools, has become a haven. People are looking for security.

"They've heard about the racial problems of Detroit and Chicago and the lack of employment opportunities. Goverment is a thing which offers stability of employment and desegregation."

Tucker said most of those who came to Washington found only menial jobs, but even so retained their hopes.

"I would say they are thinking in terms of improving their own life," Tucker continued. "Ninety-five per cent come for that reason."

Architect vs. Builders

Post-Times Herald Wed. 5-15-57 p. 7

Today's Houses Assailed As 'Slums of the Future'

Washington, D.C.

Architect Chatelain Stresses Planning

Architects must share the blame for permitting construction of "bigger and better slums of the future" instead of decent housing, Leon Chatelain Jr., president of the American Institute of Architects, declared yesterday.

The Washingtonian called on his professional colleagues to work with builders—who, he said, also share in his indictment—to design and build "for the needs and tastes of the new society."

The speculative builder's house ordinarily is designed "in a potpourri of styles whose over-all result is imitation of the past and confusion about the present," Chatelain told a luncheon session of the AIA convention at the Shoreham.

Most houses being built today, he charged, are "a modern version of the grotesque carpenter's classic of the Civil War period" which "shackles us to the living habits and household drudgery of past generations."

He assailed "the old center-hall plan, a mystic hangover from the past," which has been compressed into "postage-stamp" homes with a "broad picture window, sometimes facing the identical house across the street." The split-level, he said, is "suited to a slope" but often "sunk into a hole dug in the ground."

Chatelain said architects must erase their repugnance to mass designing. He said they have drifted away from all but the more costly home construction work, leaving a vacuum filled by the "package" home dealer.

Such dealers "move in only because there is no one else to do the task," Chatelain said.

"Our builders, by and large, are doing an excellent job of building," he went on. "Where we, as architects, can perform a great public service is to use our professional training and help them know what to build and where to do it."

'We're Realists,' Builders Retort

Washington builders, stung by the remarks yesterday of architect spokesman Leon Chatelain Jr., roared out of their subdivisions to defend themselves against "drawing-board dreamers" who "ought to look in their own backyards for something to criticize."

Said Henry J. Rolfs, president of the Northern Virginia Builders Association and a builder whose homes last year won four awards—one from an architectural jury:

"The AIA philosophy is that no home is any good unless it is designed by a member of the AIA. We're building 'evolutionary' homes that are refined from year to year by

Commended appeal
Sen. 5-19-57
Memphis, Tenn.
P. 5 Ed
Negro

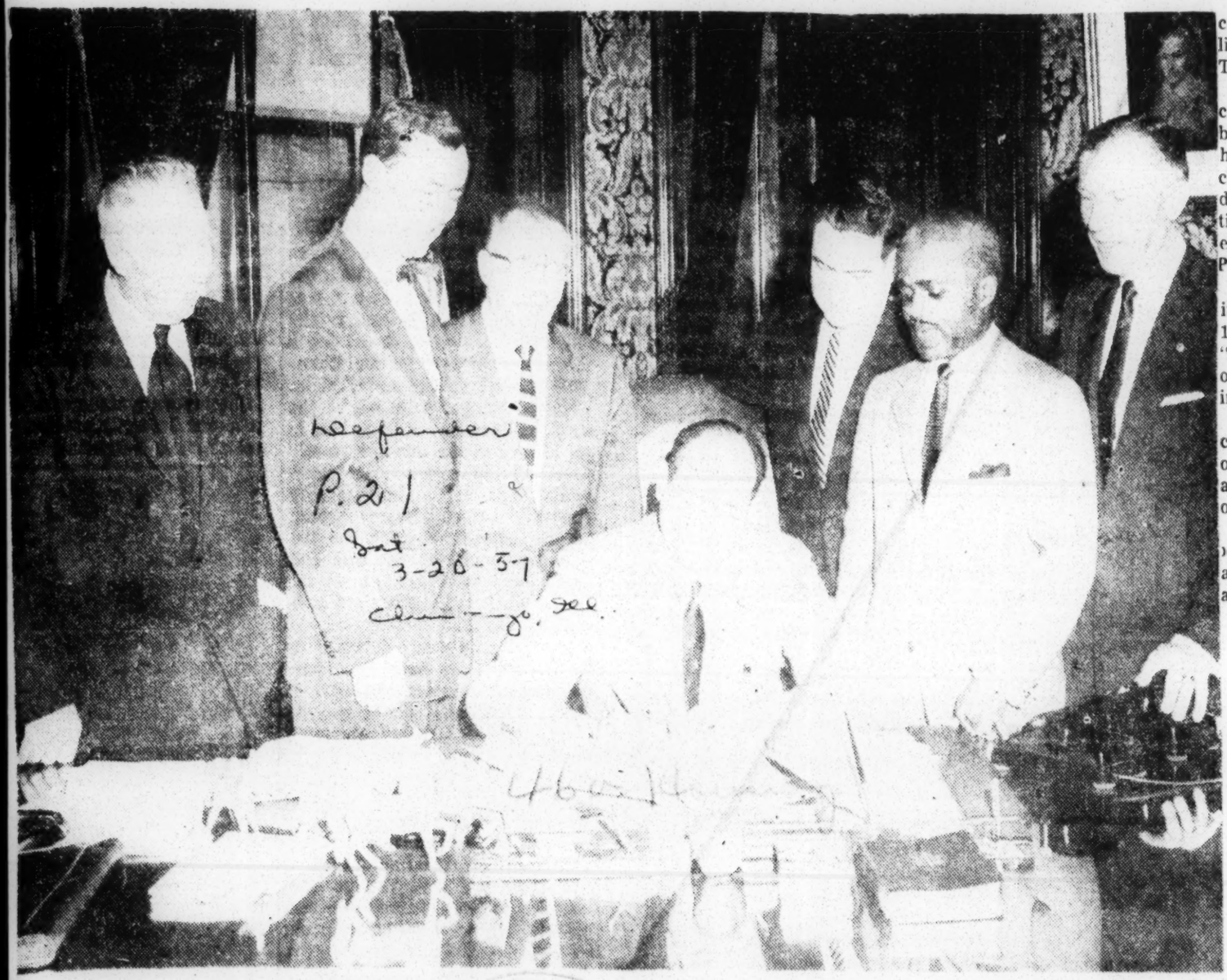
WHAT TOURISTS WON'T SEE—Most tourists in Washington this summer will see the nation's Capitol—but few, if any, will see the changes taking place behind the halls of government. Despite a furious building program, slums still exist in Washington. Even the city's racial structure is steadily changing. Some predict the population will be almost completely Negro in 20 years. —AP Pho

suggestions, needs and demands of buyers. They are a lot more practical than if they had been dreamed up on a drafting board. Architects are artists and dreamers—it takes a different type of personality to carry out the dry details of home building."

James Pearson, executive secretary of the Washington Home Builders Association, described Chatelain's "Housing Our New Society" speech as "starry-eyed, unrealistic and unfair."

"Mr. Chatelain is a man of stature," Pearson said. "He has many personal friends in the home building business and he knows their tremendous problems. He also knows it would have been impossible to provide 10 million houses in 10 years if we had accepted the dream program of the AIA which he has just enunciated. He also knows that builders don't build slums, people make them."

Harold Greenberg, an official of the Kay Construction Co., which builds 250 to 300 homes per year in the Maryland area, declared, "The builder has to show the architect how to design a house—an architect doesn't know what the public wants. We hire architects but sometimes the plans are changed 100 times before the house is completed."



WITNESSING the gubernatorial signature which made the so-called Omnibus Civil Rights bill a law were Washington State Senator Lennart, State Senator Monroe, State Senator Pat Sutherland, Governor Albert Rossellini, signing, State Representative Fred Dore, State Representative Charles Stokes, only Negro member of the legislature, who spearheaded the bill in the House of Representatives, and State Senator Peterson.

Extends Anti-Bias To Housing Area

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, — This site now has the most comprehensive civil rights law of any state in the nation west of New York.

The bill which was passed by both houses of the state legislature and signed by Gov. Albert Rossellini this month broadens current law against racial and religious discrimination and extends to publicly assisted housing and places of "public resort, accommodation, assemblage or amusement."

The omnibus civil rights bill was passed unanimously by the House and receive a good fate in the Senate. The House bill was sponsored by three King County representatives.

PLEADS FOR BILL

Fred H. Dore and Ed. Munro, Democrats, and Charles M. Stokes, Republican and the only Negro member of the legislature. In pleading for the measure, Stokes declared:

"There are no white problems and no black problems, but there are human problems for everybody.

Publicly assisted housing includes any housing that is built or repaired with the aid of a loan guaranteed or insured by any governmental unit."

Rep. Dore said he backed the bill because: "Washington State still is a place where people can be refused housing and public accommodation because of race, religious belief or natural origin. This is an insult to the individual."

Places which no longer can discriminate on a racial or religious basis are: hotels, motels, rooming houses, vacation resorts, night clubs, amusement parks, laundries, stores, public transportation, garages, public halls, public elevators and public wash rooms.

PUTS TEETH IN IT

Lawmakers of this state passed its original civil rights bill in 1949. The new legislation adds "teeth" to those provisions and outlines procedures to be taken in discrimination cases.

The State Board Against Discrimination now has authority to order compliance with the law and any wilful violation of such an order is a misdemeanor.

Also under the omnibus bill, any person or organization that knows about an unfair practice may file a complaint with the board.

Millions Visit Washington, Few View Changing City

Character, Size, Racial Structure Altering

By BEM PRICE

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—An estimated 4¾ million tourists will visit Washington this year, but few of them will really get to see it.

They will tour Washington, the seat of government, but miss Washington, the changing city.

Behind its imposing monuments and spacious government buildings, and well out of range of the tourist cameras, our national capital is changing in character, appearance, size and racial structure.

Wshington and its suburbs constitute one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the nation. Aside from the population growth, probably the most startling change is racial makeup.

40 to 47 Per Cent Negro

Twenty-five years ago Washington, which completely fills the 39,633 acres of the District of Columbia, was slightly more than 20 per cent Negro. Today, it is estimated at 40 to 47 per cent.

Other changes, actual or in the offing, will give the district even more of face-lifting.

For the first time since before World War II, the government has planned a huge new building program for civilian agencies. If all goes as planned (which means if Congress appropriates the necessary money), the year 1962 will find the heart of the town gleaming with new edifices.

Another thing, Washington has become the center of the labor union movement. To date 50 unions with an income of 80 million dollars annually have planned, leased or built headquarters to cost about 30 million.

Union Buildings Luxurious

Some of these headquarters rival, if they don't surpass, anything in Washington in luxury and magnificence.

Take the five-million-dollar marble building of the Teamsters Union opposite the Capitol.

It contains a 478-seat auditorium trimmed in 23-karat gold leaf, a penthouse for employes, a 50-car garage in the basement and marble ashtrays costing $7.50 each.

Washington also is the home of the AFL-CIO, which has a membership of about 15 million workers, and of 550 professional organizations and trade associations, including the Peanut Butter Sandwich and Cookie Manufacturers merce of the United States for years has lived in a big limestone building facing the White House across Lafayette Square.

Population 1,954,000

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Blighted Area Only Stone's Throw from Capitol

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Infamous Precinct

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Slum Clearance

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With the rapid increase in population, transportation has become a real problem. An inner loop highway is being constructed around the downtown section. To give you an idea of its ultimate cost, one 15-mile stretch will require 141 bridge structures and will cost around 272 million dollars.

—Photo by The Associated Press Newsfeatures.

NEGRO CHILDREN INTERRUPT THEIR PLAY to watch the photographer in a blighted residential area only a short distance from the Capitol (background) in changing Washington. Negroes, who made up some 20 per cent of Washington's population 25 years ago, now constitute an estimated 40 to 47 per cent, and there are predictions that the city will be almost all Negro in the next 20 years.

Mamma I'm going to have a baby'

apa american Sat. 1-16-57

Baltimore, M. D. p. 20

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

"Mamma, I'm going to have a baby."

These bitter words from the lips of teenag unwed girls are repeated approximately 3,000 times a year in the District of Columbia. Almost always they carry a note of terror.

THE STATISTICS on illegitimate births in the District of Columbia show that there has been a steady rise in the figures over the last 10 year period, climbing [illegible] from 1,830 in 1946 to 3,533 in 1955.

	Number		
	Total	White	Non-White
1946 —	1,830	439	1,391
1947 —	2,042	457	1,585
1948 —	2,082	399	1,683
1949 —	1,935	337	1,598
1950 —	2,256	352	1,904
1951 —	2,578	396	2,182
1952 —	2,810	450	2,360
1953 —	3,104	442	2,662
1954 —	3,386	442	2,944
1955 —	3,533	382	3,151

The stork is no respector of persons.

He plies his nefarious trade in all walks of life, but like the loan sharks and the installment collector he is busiest within that element where poverty stalks and the moral fibers which bind home and children together are most thinly knit.

A quick glance at these alarming figures might give rise to the catch-all contention that they are due to an increase in juvenile delinquency.

But the answer lies deeper.

Girls and boys, in search of a modicum of happiness, fall prey to the wily stork who comes in the sheep's clothing of love and romance, beneath which lurks the wolf of passion seduction and shame.

* * *

THE LAW enforcement agencies sometimes penalize the boy, but society itself, unfettered by legal technicalities, inflicts quick and cruel punishment upon the girl.

Often her own parents and friends join the mob of her persecutors in a cowardly effort to escape their own responsibility and rid themselves of the girl.

Fortunately for Washington when this occurs there is a haven of refuge for girls who find it necessary to escape the wrath of their immediate environment.

This is the Iona Whipper Maternity Home located at [illegible] St., NE.

THE HOME offers confidential service to girls who are illegitimately pregnant. They may be resident of any other locality.

more than 20 years ago by a group of inspired civic minded women calling themselves the Lend-A-Hand Club, under the leadership of Dr. Ionia R. Whipper, a physician then practicing in D.C.

Its original concern was one of shelter and protection during this difficult period for the girl. Medical services, religions training, training in home making and child care were the essential elements of its service.

The work had its modest beginning in Dr. Whipper's own home. It eventually moved to its own frame quarters at 5713 East Capitol St. where it remained until 1953. During this period the organization served hundreds of girls and their babies, many of whom had no other resources.

* * *

PARENTS OR RELATIVES may have either been unable to accept the fact of the girl's illegitimate pregnancy, or the girl herself may have been unable to acquaint them with the fact, fearing disgrace or recrimination.

These girls were helped, according to the accepted standards of that day, to rehabilitate themselves and to return to the community with or without their babies as each case necessitated, but always the better for their experiences at the home.

* * *

TODAY THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY of the many girls helped is a testment to the untiring labors of the founders of this organization.

Standing as a monument to these women and others who have so willingly helped them is a beautiful 24-room brick structure, modern in every detail at 2501 20th St., NE.

Rent in Arrears, Says Landlady

Herald Miami Fla.

Family That Lives in Cave At 84c a Week Must Pay

46a 1957

Nov 25-9-57

KIDDERMINISTER, England — (UP) — Mrs. Lily Hughes went back to her cave home Wednesday under a court order to pay her back rent.

Mrs. Hughes, 30, her husband and four of their eight children live in the cave. They pay rent. The rent is six shillings (84 cents) a week.

Mrs. Winifred L. Horsford, landlady of the cave, charged that the Hughes' rent is 32 weeks in arrears. She demanded they get out.

Mrs. Hughes explained that her husband, a farm hand, has been out of work since Christmas. The judge ordered her to pay her rent regularly and four shillings (56 cents) a week on the back rent or give up the cave.

The cave encompasses three rooms carved out of a red limestone cliff.

It is 200 feet above the tops of trees and is reached by steep steps.

It has wooden doors and glass windows set in holes. Rough-hewn holes in the ceiling serve as chimneys.

FHA Cuts Down Payments; It Ups Life Of Mortgages

Syndicated Oct. 8-17-57 Chicago, Ill. P. 4

By HUGH L. MORRIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) —An average American buying a home under the new FHA terms will lay down less cash to close the deal, but he will pay for it throughout the life of the mortgage.

Lower down payment and higher interest combined mean a jump of about 10 per cent in the monthly payments and of about 5 per cent in the total cost of the house.

FHA officials said the new terms were arranged to boost home purchases by bringing down payments within realistic reach of the average buyer.

REVITALIZES FHA

The changes were designed to revitalize FHA—to attract more money by offering a return comparable to other investments and to attract more buyers by requiring less cash outlay.

Here are the chief differences for the buyer of a $15,000 home on a 25-year mortgage insured by FHA:

—Down payment: Reduced from $2,000 to $1,050.

—Mortgage: Increased from $13,000 to $13,950.

—Monthly payments (on principal, interest and FHA insurance only): Increased from $81.30 to $89.48.

—Interest: Rate increased from 5 per cent to 5 1-4 per cent, and total cost increased from $9,782.22 to $11,085.29.

5¼ INTEREST RATE

There was no change in the one-half of one per cent charged the buyer as a premium on FHA insurance to protect the mortgage lender. For the buyer, this makes an effective interest rate of 5¼ per cent.

In addition, there is an allowable discount which the lender can charge to the seller of the house as a fee for financing the mortgage. The average of two points comes to about one-quarter of one per cent.

While the discount is not supposed to be passed on to the buyer, he usually winds up paying it in some form. It cannot be included in the FHA appraised value of a house, but it can be added to the price.

When the selling price of a house is more than the FHA appraisal, the difference must be made up by the buyer as extra down payment. Second trusts are prohibited on FHA-insured homes.

Closing costs, which sometimes exceed the down payment on low cost housing, generally will be reduced a little under the new terms.

INSURANCE

FHA insurance previously written only in multiples of $100 over $10,000 now will be written in multiples of $50 up to $15,000.

Also, premium on FHA insurance previously were required for 13 months. Under the new terms, advance payment is required for only one month.

These two changes reduced by about $100 the cash outlay on the $15,000 home used as an example. Closing costs still will run close to $300—unless part of it is written into the mortgage—to cover such items as title fee, fire insurance and local taxes.

Outline Measures For Interracial Housing in D.M.

Des Moines Iowa

N. P. Dotson, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., outlined measures needed here for interracial housing at a meeting Wednesday night at the YWCA.

A racial relations officer for the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) said: "There is a good probability that people in Des Moines will have an opportunity to make open-occupancy (biracial) housing work here."

"You are perhaps aware that a development has been proposed or is in the discussion state in Des Moines.

Dotson told of single-dwelling housing developments in Philadelphia, Penn., Madison, Wis., and on the west coast that have been built since 1952 and have been successful.

More Whites

In Philadelphia, he said, occupancy in an interracial development was 45 per cent Negro and 55 per cent white. A newer Philadelphia development of more expensive homes (about $20,000) will have a two-thirds white and one-third Negro occupancy.

Dotson said a percentage occupancy was used in order to keep the developments from becoming segregated—all Negro or all white.

Succesful

He said the open occupancy developments in other cities have been successful because:

"Each has had something of quality and character to offer. They have a good package. They are quality houses for a good price at a good location, and the white residents are not in a minority.

"Such a development can not be built on the fringe of a colored neighborhood, because there is a tendency to all-Negro occupation. The homes must be on large lots and in every way be attractive to people regardless of race."

Loans Insured

He said FHA loans are available for such housing developments and that mortgages have been arranged iin the areas where such developments have been tried.

Real estate values in such developments have not diminished, Dotson said.

R. W. Bruner, program co-ordinator for the United Packing House Workers of America, and a backer of the proposed open-occupancy development for Des Moines, told the group the plan should start to take form by this summer.

No Site Yet

He said no site or builder for the development has been found yet, and asked that any of those at the meeting interested in living in such a development contact him.

Dotson told the group that in other parts of the country backers of open-occupancy developments originally had dicicuIty finding builders and persons who would finance them.

He said that once builders and financial backers were found, individual mortgages for home buyers were no problem.

Mrs. Williams New FHA Aide

Defender Sat. 4-13-57

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Sadye Carter Williams was sworn in yesterday as special assistant to the Minority Group Housing advisor in the Federal Housing Authority.

Mrs. Williams, a resident of New York City, will have offices in that city and will deal with the phase of housing which prohibits discrimination in the use of public funds in the building and rental of public housing.

She will be the assistant to Dr. George Snowden, who is minority consultant to Commissioner Norman Mason at FHA offices in Washington. Her salary will be $6,390 a year.

CIVIC WORKER

Mrs. Williams has long been active in New York Republican circles and civic work. A native of Washington, she graduated from Miner Teacher's college here then taught school in New York and Buffalo.

As a fellow of the New York Urban League, she won a degree from the New York School of Social Work, continuing her post-graduate studies in social service administration at New York university.

She formerly worked for the Catholic charities and was a supervisor in the New York City Department of Welfare. She also served with the American Red Cross as supervisor of intake for the Bedford-Stuyvesant Division.

Mrs. Williams was a co-campaign manager for the Republican presidential campaign in 1956, and in 1952 she was active with the women's division of the New York campaign for Eisenhower-Nixon.

She organized the city-wide Republican Women's club in 1946 and was its first president.

Compromise Bill Goes to Senate

House Votes Lower Down Payment On Housing Financed by FHA

Washington D.C. Post Times Herald
Fri. 5-10-57

Associated Press

The House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate a compromise housing bill calling for lower down payments on FHA-financed homes. It also restricts starts on future public housing.

The compromise was offered in a last-minute maneuver by House Democrats to sidestep proposals to include a veterans' preference program within the Federal Housing Administration.

The legislation, drafted by Rep. Ed Edmondson (D-Okla.), was passed by a 172-142 teller vote as a substitute for both a Republican-backed bill and a measure sent to the floor by the Democratic majority of the House Banking Committee. In a teller vote, members are not recorded by name.

As passed, the bill:

• Calls for lower down payments on homes financed with placed or dislocated by slum clearance or urban renewal projects.

On down payments, the bill provides special benefits for purchasers of low cost homes.

It would allow home buyers an FHA loan of 97 per cent of the first $9000 of appraised value of the home, or an initial down payment of 3 per cent.

The initial down payment in the $9000 bracket now required by FHA is 5 per cent, and 25 per cent on the remainder.

The bill would permit a loan of 85 per cent on the next $6000 of appraised value above $9000, and 70 per cent of the remainder up to the limit of $25,000.

The compromise legislation omitted all down-payment preferences to veterans as proposed by the committee bill. This would have allowed GIs to pay down only half the amount required of non-veterans.

FHA-insured loans. The down payment schedule provides a lower percentage of low-cost homes than either the Republican or committee bills, and struck a halfway average on the second $10,000-$16,000 bracket.

• Authorizes an increase in the mortgage purchasing authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association of $1¼ billion to stimulate housing loans. The Administration had requested only a half billion dollars.

• Authorizes the Federal Housing and Home Finance Administrator to impose reasonable limits on discounts, charges or fees levied on borrowers obtaining FHA-insured loans.

• Prohibits any new agreements to be made on Government-insured public housing except to house persons dis-

House Delays Debate on Bill On Housing

Courier - Journal
Wed. 5-8-57
Louisville, Ky.

Washington, May 7 (AP)—House leaders late today postponed until tomorrow the start of debate on a hotly disputed housing bill designed to prime the flow of home-mortgage credit and provide additional benefits to veterans.

A free-for-all legislative battle is in prospect over provisions of the housing bill to set up a new veterans-mortgage program within the Federal Housing Administration, and to authorize the use of National Service Insurance Life Insurance trust funds to aid GI home financing.

Republicans and Democrats have their own bills. Complicating the political division is the opposition of many Democrats to veterans-housing proposals contained in the Democratic-sponsored measure.

The hint of a presidential veto preceded the start of debate. Representative Talle (R., Iowa), author of a substitute bill agreeable to the Administration, said the President would not accept a "bad bill" containing the veterans-preference provisions.

The Talle substitute omits all the veterans provisions contained in the measure sponsored by Representative Rains (D., Ala.) and sent to the House by the Democratic majority of the House Banking Committee.

Public housing is not involved in the current squabble. Both bills are designed to attack the tight-money situation in the housing market by creating easier mortgage financing through the use of federal funds.

Both Republican and Democratic versions go considerably beyond the limited recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration.

Veterans Gain In $2.9 Billion Housing Plans

Post & Times Herald
Fri. 4-5-57

- House Group Snubs Veto Threat on Bill To Divert Insurance

Washington D.C.

By United Press

The House Banking Committee yesterday approved a $2.9 billion omnibus housing bill which would set up a special "veterans' preference" plan in Government-insured home buying. The vote was 23 to 2.

Ignoring threats of a veto by President Eisenhower, the Committee voted to authorize the Federal Housing Authority to use $1 billion of the veterans' life insurance reserve fund to purchase the mortgages of veterans buying houses.

A move to eliminate that provision was defeated, 18 to 9.

Far exceeding Administration recommendations, the bill would:

- Make it easier and cheaper for veterans to buy FHA-insured housing, pegging down-payments at half those of non-veterans with loans financed at 5 per cent, instead of 5½ per cent.
- Authorize FHA to lower down payments for non-veterans still further. FHA last week cut the down payments to the minimum required by law: 5 per cent of the first $9000 of appraised value and 25 per cent above $9000.
- Increase by $1 billion the borrowing authority of the Federal National Mortgage Authority. The Administration requested a boost of only $500 million. The Authority buys mortgages from private lenders who need ready cash.
- Authorize the Administration to spend $250 million to buy up mortgages insured by the Veterans Administration and $300 million on military housing mortgages. The Administration asked for $150 million and $100 million, respectively, for these programs.

The Administration opposed setting up the special "veterans' preference" plan in FHA. It contended that Congress instead should raise the 4½ per cent interest rate on VA-guaranteed housing loans for former servicemen.

R. B. PITTS

R. B. Pitts Promoted To New FHA Post

Defender P.A.
Sat. 8-3-57
Chicago Ill.

LOS ANGELES — Robert B. Pitts of Berkeley, since 1952 the racial relations officer for Federal Housing Administration in the northwestern states, has been named market analyst for the Los Angeles area.

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In Washington, FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason said, "The new assignment will make broader use of Mr. Pitts' training and talents, in line with FHA's policy of promotion from within.

"Mr. Pitts, in his new capacity, will advise the FHA on the particulars of supply and demand in the Los Angeles area housing market."

Pitts holds a master's degree in economics from the University of Washington.

During his service with FHA he has continued his studies at the University of California at Berkeley, completing, among others, courses in real estate appraising and analysis, mortgage financing and property management.

Lower Down Payments for FHA Loans

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 7-20-57

Measure Means $1 Billion For Home Building

P. 20

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — President Eisenhower Friday approved an ominbus housing bill authorizing lower FHA down payments and providing one billion, 990 million dollars to speed slum clearance and home building.

The big bill grants the President nearly twce the new money authority asked for various federal housing programs. The administration had cut back housing requests this year to about one billion dollars in an effort to curb inflationary pressures.

* * *

UNDER THE BILL, the administration would be allowed to reduce FHA down payments to three percent on the first $10,000 of home value; 15 per cent on the next $6,000 and 30 per cent above. The present schedule requires five per cent on the first $9,000 and 20 per cent above.

The Federal National Mortgage Association would get another 650 million dollars in borrowing authority to support the faltering mortgage market. The President had asked for 350 millions. In addition, if FNMA is unable to sell its debentures in the private market, another 900 millions dollars is provided for treasury "backstop" authority.

* * *

FNMA SPECIAL assistance programs, including cooperative and military housing, are allowed 500 million dollars in new authority. The administration wanted only 250 millions.

Interest Rate Is Increased To 5.25 Pct.

Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Mon. 8-6-57

Action Is Seen as Spur to Construction of Low-Cost Houses

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. The Federal Housing Administration today reduced down payments on homes financed with mortgages insured by the government agency and at the same time increased the maximum interest rate on those mortgages.

The new down payment schedule, effective immediately, is 3 per cent of the first $10,000 of the FHA-appraised value of the home; 15 per cent of the next $6,000, and 30 per cent of any amount up to the FHA mortgage limit of $20,000.

The maximum interest rate is raised from 5 per cent to 5¼ per cent, effective tomorrow.

$300 on $10,000 House

The former down payment schedule was 5 per cent of the first $9,000 and 25 per cent up to $20,000. The lower schedule will mean, for example, that a $10,000 house for which an initial cash payment of $700 was required now can be purchased with a $300 down payment.

The FHA cut down payments to stimulate the lagging housing industry. Similarly, the mortgage interest rate was raised to make home mortgages more attractive to lenders. Other forms of investments and rising interest rates have been competing with home mortgages for lenders' funds.

The changes in down payments and the mortgage interest rate were authorized by the 1957 housing act which President Eisenhower signed into law last month. Congress approved lower down payments but did not direct the FHA to put them into effect.

Urged by Industry

The home building industry had urged reduced down payments as necessary to stimulate housing construction and sales. The FHA could have set down payments at any figure between the old amounts and the maximums authorized by Congress. The agency decided to make the full reductions authorized by the law.

The lower down payments represent a victory for those who sought more liberal FHA terms. The easier terms were opposed by "tight money" advocates.

Cora Lee's 'Got Real Nosey' Now She Can See to Play

By JOY REESE SHAW
Herald Staff Writer

A little Negro girl who's "got real nosey" now that she can see, whipped her tricycle in a circle around the service station pumps at 6500 NW 22nd Ave.

She was a very special customer: Cora Lee Hunter, 7, granddaughter of the proprietor.

"Notice how she doesn't bump into anything?" proudly inquired Willie Hunter.

A man she knew cut across the front of the station.

"What you wearing those shorts for?" Cora Lee queried.

"See—she notices what he's wearing," pointed out Grandmother Cora Lee for whom the child is named. "She's got to be a regular nut about picture books too, and she can tell all the animals apart. She knows her colors fine."

None of these are unusual accomplishments except for a little girl who three years ago was blind. Her sight was restored by Herald readers who financed an operation and established a trust fund for the youngster. It is administered gratis by the First National Bank.

Cora Lee weighed less than a pound at birth. One eye was damaged and the other removed in infancy. A corneal transplant and a new artificial optic gave Cora Lee bright blue eyes in a bright young face.

The child whizzed to the door, the bows on her pigtails flying in the breeze. She slowed down her trike to enter.

"You a nurse?" she asked. "You're wearing white."

"She's got real nosey since she can see," said her grandfather.

Reporters wear white too, sometimes, it was explained, when they come out to see how little girls are getting along.

Cora Lee nuzzled up to big Cora, answering questions more shyly than she asked them until she warmed to the interview.

What does she want to be when she grows up? A doctor?

"I might doctor myself up," grinned the moppet whose admiration for the medical profession has been built through many hospital sieges in her short span of life.

Does she have a boy friend?

Cora Lee Hunter
. . . a trike expert

"Yes mam!" emphatically. "Archie Moore." (Archie Moore, the light heavyweight champion of the world, contributed $1,000 to Cora Lee's operation.)

What animals does she like best in her books? Horses. What colors on the paint chart? Red and yellow. They're the brightest.

Does she help grandmother now?

"Yes mam. I wash the glasses after dinner. I like macaroni, collard greens and salad," she enumerated.

She also helps separate the laundry, admires the house when it is tidied, and plays ball.

She admires herself, too, sometimes, in a looking glass.

"And do you think you're pretty? I do."

Cora Lee dropped her blue eyes. She cupped her hand over her mouth and giggled.

"Uh huh," she admitted. "I think I'm pretty."

Cora Lee has lived with her grandparents since they took her to their hearts as a baby and is a favorite at the station where she "works," plays and studies passing cars and colors 365 days a year. She has a twin brother and is one of four children.

She attends a special class at Phyllis Wheaton Elementary School where she hopes to learn her ABC's and read a little this year. She has a nodding acquaintance with Braille. More specialized training in St. Augustine is planned shortly.

"Mama and Willie" looked at their would-be lady doctor fondly.

"We don't touch that trust fund," smiled Willie Hunter It stands at $9,218.

When It Comes to Teens-- Appearances Can Deceive

Suppose you spotted a bunch of teenage white boys headed for a blighted Negro section in Northwest Miami.

Tip Top Teens

A couple of days later, you saw some of those same boys in a hot rod, with a motorcycle cop talking with them.

Then, in a few more days, you saw some of those boys on beds at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

You might shake your head and say, "Another bunch of juvenile delinquents," But you'd be wrong.

When you saw them out in the Northwest section, those boys were headed for one of the day-care centers for children of Negro women who have to work. The boys were putting on a party—with refreshments, gifts and games — for those kids.

The time you saw the policeman with the boys in the hot-rod, they were getting instructions as part of their group's safe-driving campaign.

When you spotted them on the hospital bed, they were giving to the Blood Bank.

Those are typical of the community projects which have made the Hurricane chapter of Aleph Zadik Aleph one of the outstanding groups in the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization.

The 60 boys, ranging in age from 14 to 21, this past year also aided in the Mothers' March on Polio, collected comic books and other magazines for children's homes of the area, worked in the filter center of the Ground Observer Corps, promoted attendance at the showing of "The Ten Commandments" as a spiritual and ethical encouragement to young people, and conducted services at the Beth David Synagogue where they meet.

Beginning Aug. 19 they will spearhead a local drive to aid the "Twin Colonies," orphanages in Israel sponsored by B'nai B'rith.

Such activities are part of the five-fold program — social, athletic, community, cultural, religious — conducted in keeping with the meaning of AZA —brotherly love, benevolence, harmony.

One of 10 such boys groups in the area, with 14 similar groups for girls, the Hurricane chapter of AZA enters teams in the organization's own basketball and softball leagues, holds dances and talent shows, studies Jewish culture and learns the rituals of the synagogue service.

The chapter was started in 1952 with 17 boys. Since then it has produced the presidents of the South Florida BBYO council, one regional (Florida) president, one district (seven Southern states), treasurer, and the current national president — George Lefcoe.

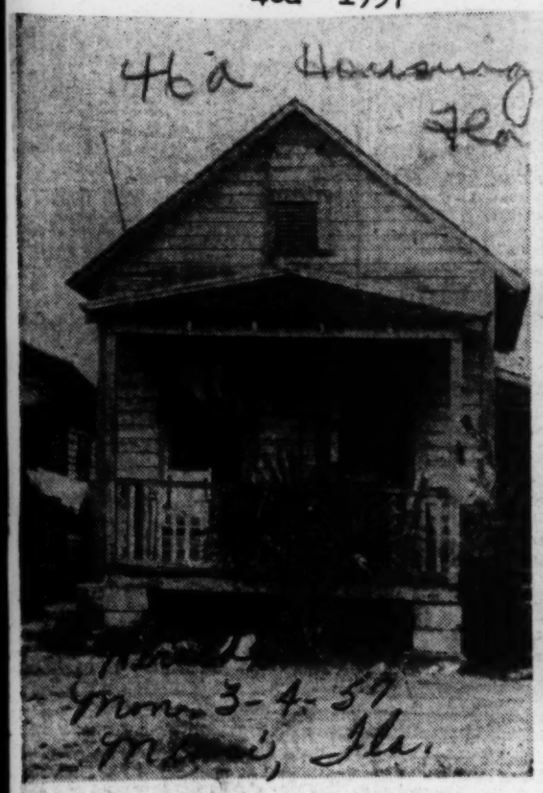
Richard Beiley, brother of one of the co-founders of the chapter, is the present president. Irving Siegel is vice president, Richard Cromer, secretary, and Norman Goldenberg, treasurer.

They hold their regular business meetings at 8 p.m. Thursdays at Beth David Synagogue where they plan the activities which make theirs an organization of Tip Top Teens.

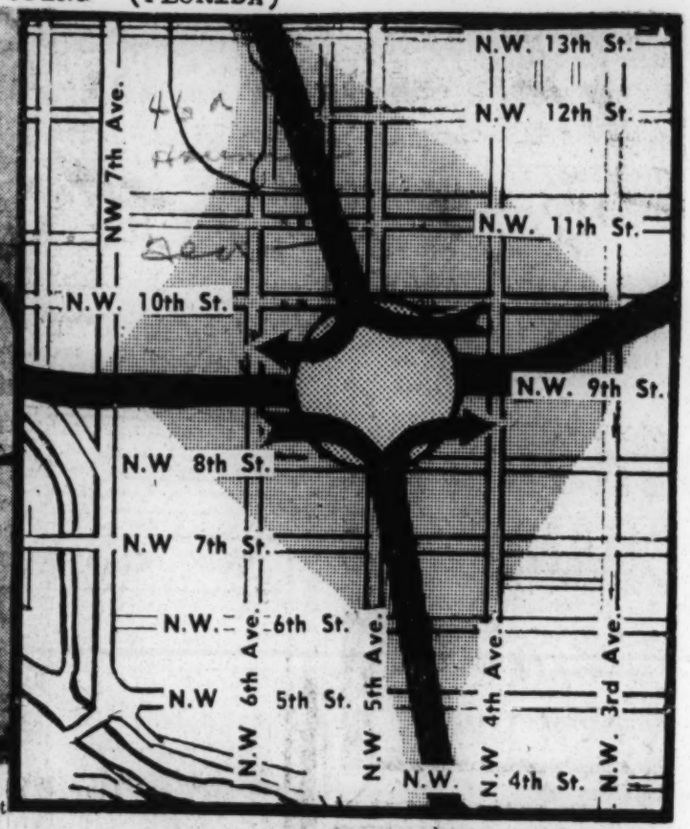
—Herald Staff Photo by Steve Wever

Nary A Care at Center for Children of Working Mothers

. . . Penny Seiderman, Sweetheart of Aleph Zadik Aleph, serves Ralph White Jr. and Debra Edwards



—Herald Staff Phot



Expressway Would Hit Some Slum Areas

. . . but it would also hit some people

What About the Negroes Uprooted by Expressway?

What is to be done with the large number of Negroes who will be uprooted from their homes by the proposed expressway?

Nobody seems to know.

Nobody is doing any planning about it.

Nobody even knows how many will be affected.

The Dade County Commission is aware of the problem and has started to do some thinking about it. But Commissioner Edwin Lee Mason said:

"So far as we know, no agency on either the state or local level has started to tackle the problem."

Mason said the county commission will give the question serious consideration and do everything possible to find a solution.

The commissioners, during a recent trip to Tallahassee to discuss the proposed expressway with the State Road Board, asked some pointed questions about the displacement of Negroes.

"We were assured that only between 2,000 and 3,000 Negro individuals would be affected," Mason said.

"There may be some changes in the present plans that would alter that estimate."

Until the extent of the new need for new Negro housing is known, it is difficult to plan definitely, Mason said.

"But we have already started the ball rolling."

The expressway plan presently in favor calls for an extensive interchange for the down-town loop at approximately NW 9th St. and 4th Ave. with a complicated network of access streets.

A glance at the map shows the interchange affects about 15 blocks in the heart of the Central Negro area.

This is about a fifth — and an important core — of the area in which more than 30,000 persons are jammed.

It is completely hemmed in, without hope of expansion. It is certain that persons displaced in this area must go elsewhere.

Dade County's Negro housing areas are already largely overcrowded. In two — Brownsville and Liberty City — the pressure is causing a constant movement of Negroes into former white areas along the fringes. The process has been going on for a long time.

The same thing is true, to a lesser extent, in the Coconut Grove Negro area.

The other two major Negro areas — Bunche Park and Richmond Heights — are distant from business areas and from the usual places of employment. Negro workers, particularly domestic help in homes and hotels, must travel long distances and pay heavily for transportation.

A hotel employe living in Richmond Heights and working in a Miami Beach hotel might pay more than $400 a year getting back and forth. The time factor also is serious.

These are some of the problems that must be faced in developing an adequate housing program for the displaced.

Many in This Area Would Be Uprooted

U.S. Makes Rules

Low-Rent Proje... Tenants Splurge Director Winces

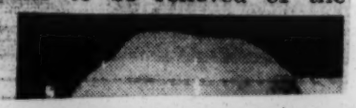
Last of Two Articles

By JUANITA GREENE
Herald Staff Writer

Why can't the Miami Housing Authority solve its new car owner problem by lowering the income limit for tenants?

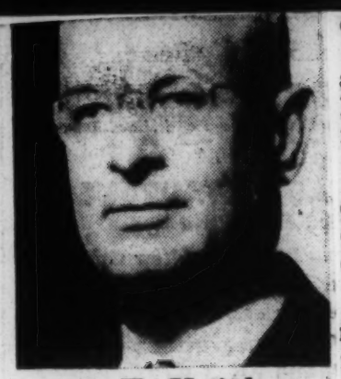
There are thousands of people on the waiting list for public housing. Shouldn't the higher income groups be evicted to make way for the poorer folk?

Authority Director J. T. Knight says it's not that simple, much as he would like to be relieved of the embarrassment caused by tenants who buy things they can't afford. He winc...



es as much as anyone at the new model cars owned by families who make so little money that they qualify for public housing.

Some critics argue that if a man can afford to buy a new car, he ought to be made to move out and make room for the less fortunate, if not the more frugal.



J. T. Knight
. . . he's got troubles

But Knight says the income limits are set by a team of federal experts, who come here periodically and make a thorough survey of the local situation. They are based on local needs, he insisted, and couldn't be changed without approval of these experts. He doubts they would approve.

Under the present law, a family with only two persons can be admitted if its income is no more than $2,800. But these two people don't have to move until their income totals $3,500.

A family with three or four persons has a limit of $3,000 for admission and $3,750 for continued residence.

A family of five or more has a limit of $3,300 for admission and $4,125 for continued residence.

But for each child, $100 is added to the limit. So a man with 10 children would make $5,125 and still qualify.

Included in the rent are all utilities. It's figured on one-fifth to one-sixth the family income, with some adjustment for the number of dependents.

* * *

Few Earn Near the Maximum

Knight pointed out that very few of his tenants have incomes near the maximums.

At Edison Courts, for white tenants, the average rent is $30.10 a month and the average income $1,806. Many are on welfare rolls or are pensioners.

The director could give no estimate of how many tenants would be evicted from the authority's 2,277 units if the limits were lowered by $1,000 all along the line.

A Negro tenant who makes $85 a week and has been evicted is paying the authority $73 a month. He can't find anything on the outside for less than $100 because he has five children. When he finally moves, he'll probably have to trade in his brand new 1947 Chevrolet.

On the other side of the picture are the people in the slums who make $40 to $50 a week and have been on the project waiting list for years. And there are pensioners living in dingy rooms on $100 a month or less. Perhaps they should have a chance to save on rent, too, for a while.

* * *

Money Left for 1st Time So...

A white tenant at Edison Court who makes $70 a week and has three children is paying rent of $48 a month. It will go up a little now because the authority thought he was making only $63. He reported the increase, as required by the lease, after The Herald had checked his earnings with his boss.

The authority eventually would have found him out anyway, said Knight, because it checks all tenants at least once a year, and he would have had some back rent to pay.

The tenant's earnings were of particular interest because he just bought a 1957 Chevrolet, which decorates one of the project parking lots every night. He is in no danger of eviction for he's still in his income limit.

The family's reaction to moving in the project was rather typical, reports Mrs. Gladdice Mayo, Knight's administrative assistant.

"For the first time in their lives," she said, "they had a little money left after paying rent. So they went right out and bought a car."

Negro House Boom May Fall Short

Miami is about to experience a boom in Negro housing, but the Greater Miami Urban League doesn't think it will solve the pending expressway displacement problem.

More permits for Negro apartment houses were issued in the last two weeks than usually are issued in a year by the Miami Building Department, Director Ellis Knox reported Thursday.

Owners of the high-priced property were rushing to beat today's deadline on permits that allow crowding of large buildings on small lots. City Commissioners passed an emergency ordinance Wednesday designed to discourage the building of "modern slums."

The new law allows a building to cover no more than 30 per cent of a lot. The taller the building, the less land can be covered. Under the old law, buildings could cover more than half the lot. The rest of the space often was paved for parking, leaving no room for yards or play areas.

Permits for almost 1,000 units which can be built under the old law were issued in the last two weeks. Knox said they are valid, provided construction is started in six months. There's no deadline for completion.

ACTION Program Is Voted

Civic Leaders in State Back Drive Against Blighted Areas

By JAYNE BRUMLEY
Times-Union Staff Writer

A group of Florida civic leaders voted unanimously here yesterday to adopt a statewide program for ACTION, the movement of the American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods.

The endorsement came following a day of discussion on what the program can do for blighted areas.

Brown L. Whatley of Jacksonville, who had served as temporary chairman of the Florida Committee for ACTION, will act as chairman of the board of directors of the new organization until permanent officers are elected.

Thirty-nine Floridians were appointed to serve as members of the board of directors by a committee headed by Harold Colee, executive vice president of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce. Walter Hays of Orlando and George Ware of Leesburg served on the committee with Colee.

Whatley said the group's next step would be to tour Florida cities and present the ACTION story in each area before setting up local organizations throughout the state.

First Statewide Attempt

Florida is the first state to attempt the program on a statewide basis.

Whatley defined the ACTION program as one which proposes to help blighted areas by bringing about understanding by the people so that government and business can see that improvements are made.

"ACTION is an organization that works through and with existing organizations," Leo Molinaro of New York, an ACTION staff member, told the approximately 150 persons who attended the meeting at the George Washington Hotel.

Molinaro estimated that it will cost $50,000 to finance ACTION for Florida during the first year of operations. No definite arrangements for financing were made.

Another staff member, Robert Foeller, a technical adviser with 20 years of experience in the field of urban redevelopment, outlined the ABCs of urban redevelopment.

Increased Emphasis

Mayor Haydon Burns of Jacksonville, who spoke briefly at the opening of the conference and later at a luncheon, called for increased emphasis on urban redevelopment on a nonpolitical basis.

"The program for urban redevelopment in Jacksonville has been a very orderly proposition with government and industry working together," Burns said.

"But," he added, "what has been done so far here acts only as a challenge. It has whet our appetites for what can be done for the city in the future."

Roy W. Johnson, national director of the U. S. Advanced Research Projects Agency, was the key luncheon speaker. He is a director, founder and former president of ACTION.

The final speaker, before the vote was taken to organize ACTION for Florida, was City Planner George Simons Jr. of Jacksonville.

Simons deplored the lack of state legislation to implement city and county planning in Florida.

No Longer Rural

"We are no longer a rural state and people; politics and planning must be brought together to work out urban renewal programs and slum clearance," Simons stated.

Whatley, who was one of the original founders of ACTION, presided at the conferences.

A. E. Baril, manager of the planning and services department of the Florida State Development Commission, who will serve as temporary executive secretary for ACTION in Florida, took the position that slum clearance and urban renewal are jobs that primarily are for private citizens and not for state or federal agencies. Baril's views were offered in answer to a question from the floor on what aid could be expected for ACTION from the Development Commission.

Newly appointed ACTION board members, in addition to Whatley are: Mayor Burns, Simons, Hugh Abernethy, Dr. Wilson Sowder, Mrs. Walter S. Jones and Russell Tinney, all of Jacksonville; Robert H. Fite, George Harth, Mrs. E. D. Pearce, Mrs. Elizabeth Virrick, Miss Marjory Stoneman Douglas and H. Sam Kruse, all of Miami.

Mrs. Melville K. Gill, J. S. Gracy, George Howell, R. D. Saunders, and W. C. McInnis, representing Tampa; Wilson Carraway, Tallahassee; Dr. J. W. Annis, Lakeland; Sam T. Dell Jr. and Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, both of Gainesville.

Ralph Blank Sr. and Elmer D. Hedrick, both of West Palm Beach; Mrs. Malcolm W. Johnson and Russell Jacobsen, both of Orlando; Oliver J. Semmes Jr. and Lansing Smith Jr., both of Pensacola; Albert Roberts Jr., St. Petersburg; Stanley Nass, Daytona Beach; Harold Briley, Ormand Beach; Guy L. Kennedy, Clearwater; M. A. Ramsey, Fort Pierce; Mrs. W. J. Lockett, Fort Basinger; Paul L. Miller, Leesburg, R. C. Badger Jr., Ocala; Lester C. Bush, Palatka; Harold Goforth, Panama City; and Paul Rardin, Canal Point.

From its members the board will elect a president, secretary, treasurer, and five vice presidents.

Will Ask For Funds To Study Poverty

46a General

BY ARTHUR KRANISH

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Welfare Secretary Marion B. Folsom said Tuesday he will ask the new Congress for funds to support research "into the basic causes of poverty and dependency."

He declared that the Administration also hopes to put into effect a proposal which would help the states train professional workers to deal with such problems.

NEW CONGRESS

Both programs were previously authorized by Congress but no funds were appropriated for such purposes. Folsom's statement made it plain the money request would be sought in the budget to be submitted by President Eisenhower to the new Congress.

Folsom explained that more than five million Americans are now receiving monthly checks through the Federal-State program of aid to the needy blind, aged disabled and dependent children. The Federal share of these payments is estimated at about $1,400,000 a year.

The secretary declared: "Experience in some communities has shown that with a concerted, well-planned effort, persons who have been receiving public assistance for many years can be helped to independence and a more satisfactory life.

CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE

"Although rehabilitation is not practical in many cases, for those who can benefit this is the most constructive service that can be given."

Folsom said the Administration will ask agencies the cost of research or demonstration projects "related to the prevention or reduction of dependency."

The secretary noted there is a shortage of professionally skilled workers "to help rebuild lives that have been disrupted by illness, disability, broken family ties, or similar human problems."

He proposed that training funds be made available to help provide "education leave" or short special courses of study for personnel administering public assistance programs. The states would be required to put up one dollar in matching funds for every four dollars received from the Federal Government.

Report On Food Consumption Is Issued By USDA

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-14-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In the North Central Region of the United States, the average money value of food consumed in one week was $30.98 per family in the spring of 1955. This amount was broken down as follows: $23.26 for food purchased and used at home, $4.95 for meals, snacks and beverages away from home, $2.16 in value of home produced food used, $0.61 in value of food received as a gift or pay.

This information is contained in Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 3, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The report supplies another segment of the data gathered in a nationwide survey of household food consumption in 1955 — that relating to the North Central Region. In this area information was obtained from 1,951 households on over 200 items of food — quantities used, money value percentage of households using.

States in the North Central Region are: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

Selected findings about specific items of food in the North Central Region were as follows:

BAKERY BREAD. Urban and farm households used the same amount of bakery bread, but rural nonfarm households used slightly more.

BAKED GOODS OTHER THAN BREAD. Fifty percent more was spent per household by urban people than by farm households.

PREPARED FLOUR MIXES. Use of prepared mixes averaged about the same for farm as for urban households with a little less than half of the households using mixes in the week reported on. Cake mixes are the most popular item in this group.

Thurs. 2-14-57

FRUITS: Households in the North Central Region consumed much more fresh deciduous fruits than citrus fruits in the one week reported on. But they relied heavily on canned and frozen citrus juices, using 1.2 pounds of canned and 0.3 pound of frozen concentrate per household.

Families Worried About "Good Times," Reports Say

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 3-12-57 P. 2

BY HUGH MORRIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Government pollsters said Monday that American families are gloomier about "Good Times" than they were a year ago although nearly half of them are making more money.

Year from now. Savings are growing and there is no Major change in plans to buy homes, automobiles furniture and major appliances.

These conclusions came from a survey of consumer finances by the Federal Reserve System and the University of Michigan, which interviewed 3,000 "spending units"—families or individuals.

Preliminary results of the survey showed that 41 per cent had incomes of $5,000 or more compared with 36 per cent a year ago counting all income before taxes.

NUMBER OF UNITS

The number of "Units" with incomes of $7,500 or more doubled since 1952 to reach 17 per cent in 1956.

About 75 per cent of those interviewed had some form of savings readily convertible into cash up three per cent from a year ago. The increase was among those who had $500 or less in liquid assets.

But only 60 per cent predicted "Good Times" this year, compared with 64 per cent a year ago. Thirteen per cent forsee "bad times" compared with 9 per cent last year. It was the most pessimistic outlook since the 1954 poll.

The largest proportion since 1953 45 per cent said they were making more money than a year ago.

"BETTER OFF"

Only 40 per cent said they were "Better Off" than years ago, however, and the survey analysis reported frequent references to higher prices offsetting the increases in income.

At the same time, 40 per cent also said they expected to be making more money by the time of the next annual survey early in 1958.

Plans of consumers to purchase major items showed little change from early 1956.

Eight per cent planned to buy new cars and the game portion anticipated buying used ones. The average price they expect to pay is higher than a year ago, up from $2,810 to $2,900 for a new car and from $800 to $920 for a used one.

There was no change from early 1956 in the 28 per cent who planned to buy furniture and appliances during the year.

The biggest shift in spending plans concerned homes. There was a decline from 9.4 per cent to 8.4 per cent in the number who expect to make major improvements in their old homes.

267 Cities Start 438 Projects In

Defender P. 1 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-9-57

By HUGH L. MORRIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — After seven years, the federally-backed urban renewal program to clean up the nation's slums finally is beginning to snowball across the country, particularly in the East.

The belated push, which has caught the government a little short of ready cash, will be encouraged in a month-long series of regional conferences starting March 4 in San Francisco.

At the latest count, 438 projects were in the works in 267 cities, and one—the East Poplar project in Philadelphia — was completed.

WORK STARTS

Actual work is underway — either clearing away the slums or rebuilding — on 134 projects, and 304 are in the planning stage. This represents an increase of about one-third in a year's time.

Approved federal assistance already comes within $50 million of the 900 millions set aside for the program. Applications filed since last July 1 exceed the number anticipated by next June 30.

Behind the pickup in activity are a number of factors, including better guidance on the municipal level and gradual breakdown in red tape at the federal end. It also ties in with the multi-billion dollar highway program which will cut through many slum areas.

HOME CUTBACK

An additional stimulant has been the cutback in the number of new homes under construction.

The National Association of Home Builders is sponsoring the series of conferences in March with builders, lenders and city officials in San Francisco, Fort Worth, Atlanta, Detroit, Philadelphia and Boston. They will be joined in their discussions by federal housing officials.

Part of the method for carrying through on urban renewal is to furnish new homes for occupants of slum areas. Two special government insurance programs of low cost housing have been set up for this purpose.

Section 220 of the law covers rehabilitation or new construction in urban renewal areas, and section 221 allows long term credit to families displaced by a renewal program or other government action.

$66 MILLION

The government has made firm commitments on 75 per cent of the applications for 6,125 units of apartment projects worth $66 million.

Individual homes built under section 220 already are occupied in Jersey City, N. J., and Weber county (Ogden), Utah, and the first family moved into a project in the Garden Valley area of Cleveland.

One big delay in slum clearance has been the cost of acquiring slum houses and tearing them down, a practice that also has been sharply criticized as profiting landlords of sub-standard dwellings. As a solution to this problem, the home builders' organization is seeking to impress upon city officials the need to enforce sanitary and safety regulations which would result in the owners being forced either to rehabilitate their slum properties or to tear them down.

Congress OKs $320 Million For State Relief Programs

By WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON — (INS)—Congress last week approved and sent to the White House a 320 million dollar money bill to keep up payments to the nation's needy.

The action, which came by voice in both the House and the Senate, cleared the way for Congress to adjourn for a 10-day Easter recess.

The House approved the bill only a few minutes after the Senate had acted and then adopted a resolution to recess until April 29. This resolution went to the Senate for concurrence.

House leaders had urged members to accept the Senate version of the revised deficiency appropriations bill so the Easter holiday could begin without any fear of political risks stemming from a failure to act on the funds.

PUBLIC AID

The resolution providing extra funds for public assistance payments and the small business administration included an amendment bitterly opposed by House Appropriations leaders.

The Senate, by voice vote, struck out a House proviso limiting funds for administrative expenses of the assistance program to $16,728,000. This meant that the expenses would be shared equally by the Federal and State governments, as provided in current law.

An effort by Sen. George Malone (R) Nev., to reinstate other Senate-backed funds died when Malone heeded pleas of Senate leaders that these programs could be tackled after the Easter recess.

Malone was particularly interested in $9,140,000 for mineral purchases, primarily tungsten, sought by the Eisenhower administration and the Western mining industry.

He received assurances that his minerals amendment would be supported when later money bills come before the Senate.

BIG ISSUE

Big issue in the deadlock was whether Congress dared take its recess without providing funds to keep the monthly aid payments flowing to thousands of aged, blind, disabled and dependent children throughout the nation.

Social security spokesmen who administer the aid program reported that the new money was needed some days ago and that if the funds were not provided, the needy in some states would get only partial monthly benefits or none at all.

The bill provides 275 million dollars for the federal share of the aid prgram.

It also provides 45 million dollars for expenses of the small business administration, which Senators said would have been "absolutely broke" if the measure had not passed this week.

HOMES ARE CROWDED IN SOUTH, U.S. FINDS

Survey Shows 3.49 Persons Per Household

ATLANTA, June 13.—(UP)—A Commerce Department study of housing conditions revealed Thursday that homes in the South are more crowded than any other section of the country.

The survey was conducted in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Virginias, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and the District of Columbia. It said there are 3.49 persons in every household in the area.

Merrill C. Lofton, Commerce Department field manager, said this high figure is due to the large number of non-whites — among whom the ratio is 3.90 persons per home.

The Commerce Department said the size of families has decreased slightly in the last two years. The figure for 1955 was an average of 3.74 persons per family. Latest reports show the number has declined to 3.73 for 1957.

Though there has been a rise in the number of households in the outlying sectors of metropolitan districts, the report indicates there is a lack of homes in residential sections.

HOUSING BILL WHICH LOWERS FHA DOWN PAYMENTS APPROVED

BY JAY LEWIS

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — House-Senate conferees Thursday approved a compromise housing bill which lowers FHA down payments and authorizes an added one billion, 769 million dollars to spur home building and slum clearance.

The catchall measure was cleared for final congressional action after the conference committee spent two days hammering out differences between rival House and Senate versions.

As approved, the bill provides:

URBAN RENEWAL

... 350 million dollars for grants for the urban renewal of slum clearance program for one year. The Senate has passed a two-year 500 million dollar program, and the House, 250 millions for one year.

... Liberalize FHA downpayments to three per cent on the first $10,000 value; 15 per cent on the next $6,000 and 30 per cent above that amount. The conferees accepted the House formula. The Senate's was slightly more liberal. Present rates call for five per cent on the first $9,000 and 25 per cent above.

SAGGING MARKET

... Add another 715 Million dollars in new borrowing authority for the Federal National Moragage Association to pump more money into the sagging mortgage market. The conferees split the difference between the $1,375,000,000 House figure and the $400,000,000 figure approved by the Senate.

Add another 500 million dollars in FNMA's special assistance authority to carry forward the military cooperative housing programs. The House had voted 45 millions, the Senate, 525 millions.

... Provide 175 million dollars to buy up loans for the college housing program. This was the Senate figure; the House approved 150 million.

NEW SPENDING

The conferees rejected the Senate proposal for a special 75 million dollar program to help build dwellings for the elderly, minority and middle income groups.

President Eisenhower had requested 1,025,000,000 in new spending and loan authority for federal housing programs.

The bill more than doubles the 350 million dollars he asked for new FNMA authority and raised slum clearance funds 175 million dollars above the administration's budget requests.

Congress Maps Bill To Cut Down New Homes Payments

By HUGH L. MORRIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) —Conference committees of the House and Senate get together in the coming week to iron out differences in a Housing bill which should lay the foundation for more new homes.

For a potential home-buyer, the most attractive feature of the legislation is a reduction of about one-half in the required down payment under the Federal Housing Administration program.

Differences in the House and Senate bills are relatively minor, and Administration objections are not strong enough to suggest a veto.

LOWERS PAYMENT

When the bill is signed by the President — possibly within a month's time—lower down payments can be put into effect at once. But other provisions will require some time for necessary paper work.

Reductions in FHA down payments are sharpest in the low to middle price brackets, which should provide a stimulant to construction next year if there is a continued easing in the supply of mortgage money.

Two major objections to the legislation have been that the new demand for houses could send up prices again after a momentary lull, and that the small down payment will lead to more foreclosures.

President George C. Johnson of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, one of the largest individual mortgage Banks in the country, has denied that little initial equity in a home increases the foreclosure rate.

247 GO BACK

Since the FHA and GI programs started, the Bank has made 58,576 home loans under the mand has taken back only 247 houses.

He said: "This is conclusive evidence that families who buy home loans under them and has are excellent and desirable credit risks."

The housing bill will do little to boost home construction this year, but it will permit advance planning for a good 1958 season even though next year probably will fall short of the high 1955 level.

In May, housing starts were at an annual rate of 990,000 a year. This was an increase for the third successive month, but May is the important month in building and it was at the lowest level since 1949.

Both the Senate and the House bills call for cutting the down payment on the first $1,000 from five per cent to three per cent—or from $450 to $270 on a $9,000 house, for example. Closing costs averaging $250 would have to be paid extra in cash.

BILLS DIFFER

Above $10,000, the bills differ in small amounts, but are from one-third to one-half less than down payments now required.

Other important features of the bills would bolster low cost housing and urban renewal programs and provide money for the Government to buy up its insured mortgages in the secondary market.

Both provide for some measure of study—with control as an end goal—of special charges, fees and discounts on Government-insured mortgages. The Senate bill also would give the FHA power to set maximum sales prices similar to top limits on GI houses.

46a 1957

Families of Farm Workers Killed In Accidents To Receive $34,300

BALTIMORE, Md. — "Families of 10 of the 32 migrant farm workers killed in two recent accidents in North Carolina and Colorado may receive $34,300 in social security survivors payments," Victor Christgau, director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, announced this week.

The families of two victims will receive monthly payments of $101.80 and $50 respectively. All 10 families will get lump-sum death payments which will total about $1,400.00.

Christgau said that the lump-sum death payments in these cases range from $102.60 to $255.00 depending on the worker's social security record.

Social security district offices in the accident areas are still investigating to determine if other survivors are eligible for benefits. Payments can be made only if the persons who died in the accidents had worked long enough under the social security benefits. In some cases, unreported wages may be found which will mean payments for survivors.

The first of the two accidents occurred on June 6, when a truckload of migrant workers collided with a trailor truck near Fayetteville, N. C. Two days later another truck carrying farm workers was hit by a train near Rocky Ford, Colo.

In cases where the insured worker left dependent survivors, monthly payments may be made. In every case where eligibility is established, a lump-sum death payment may be paid.

"In industrial disasters such as the recent mine accident in Bishop, Va., all of the 37 workers killed were insured under the social security law and nearly all the surviving families got benefits including many maximum payments of $200 monthly," Mr. Christgau stated.

Not all farm workers are covered by the social security law, but, Mr. Christgau declared, "the recent truck disasters, which left many families without benefits, show how important it is that every farm worker who is covered gets proper social security credit for his earnings. We believe that there are many employers who do not yet fully understand their duty to report the wages they pay these workers.

"We are trying to reach all farm workers themselves to explain why their social security records must be kept correctly. Those who do not show their social security cards to their employers and see to it that the tax is deducted from their earnings run the risk of losing social security benefits," Christgau said.

Since Jan. 1, 1955, some migrant farm workers have been covered by old-age and survivors insurance. Starting with 1957, migrant workers are covered by social security if they get cash wages of $150 or more from one employer in any one year, or if they work for one employer on 20 or more days in the year for cash pay at other than piece rates.

A crew leader who supplies workers to a farmer and pays these workers is considered the employer for social security purposes unless the farmer and the crew leader have a written agreement making the farmer the employer. Unless there is such an agreement, the crew leader must deduct social security taxes from the worker's pay and report each worker's earnings once a year.

Old-age and survivors insurance provides four different kinds of payments to workers or their families—monthly retirement, survivors, and disability payments, and a lump-sum death payment.

"All of these payments," said Mr. Christgau, "depend first of all on whether the worker's earnings have been correctly reported by his employer. The Social Security act is for the benefit of people who work for a living. The worker as well as his employer has a responsibility to see that his earnings get credited properly."

Families of Farm Workers Killed in Accident Get Social Security Benefits

"Families of ten of the thirty-two migrant farm workers killed in two recent accidents in North Carolina and Colorado may receive $34,300 in social security survivors payments," Victor Christgau, director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance announced today.

The families of two victims will receive monthly payments of $101.80 and $50 respectively. All ten families will get lump-sum death payments which will total about $1,400.

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Social security district offices in the accident areas are still investigating to determine if other survivors are eligible for benefits. Payments can be made only if the persons who died in the accident had worked long enough under the social security law to enable their families to qualify for social security benefits. In some cases, unreported wages may be found which will mean payments for survivors.

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Three Children Ideal For Family, Poll Says

Herald Mon. 3-18-57 P. 12-d

Miami Fla.

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J.—The upward trend in birth rates—as evidenced in the public's thinking about the ideal family size—has leveled off from the peak it reached in the post-war years of 1945 through 1947.

THE GALLUP POLL

As things stand today, three children is the average picked as the ideal family size by adults across the country. This is just about the same size it was four years ago in 1953.

Twelve years ago, however—at the end of World War II—the ideal number of children in the family was four.

The trend away from larger families in the thinking of Americans is most noticeable when one looks at the number of people saying four or more children make up the ideal family.

At the peak in 1945—as recorded in Institute surveys—roughly half of all adults thought four or more children was the ideal number. Today, the number saying that has dropped almost to what it was in 1936—during the midst of the depression.

The Institute's question which has been put periodically to men and women in all parts of the country:

"What do you think is the ideal number of children for a family to have?"

Here are today's replies:

IDEAL-SIZED FAMILY: HUSBAND, WIFE AND—	
1 child	1%
2 children	18
3 children	34
4 children	28
5 children	6
6 or more children	4

The trend of thinking about large families over the last two decades is seen in a comparison of the combined vote of people saying four or more children make up the ideal-sized family.

The 21-year trend:

NO. SAYING FOUR OR MORE CHILDREN	
1936	34%
1941	41
1945	49
1947	47
1953	41
TODAY	38

Although the trend is away from extra-large families, the number who think that only one or two children is ideal has also dropped considerably.

In the mid-Depression year of 1936, roughly one adult in three thought one or two children in the family was ideal. At the present time, only one person in five feels that way.

An interesting sidelight of today's survey sought to determine at what age the public thinks a marriage should get under way—the "ideal age" at which a boy and girl should be married.

Americans today are inclined to think that 24 is the ideal age for a man to be married. This was the averaage ideal year picked in response to the question:

"What do you think is the ideal age for a man to get married?"

In 1950, the average ideal age selected was 25. With girls, on the other hand, the figure has stayed at 21 years.

Interestingly enough, the "ideal" age for both men and women is just one year later than the "actual" age at which people marry today.

The latest available census statistics show that the average age for a women to marry is 20, the average for a man is 23.

Incidentally, a comforting note in the same census report is added for the benefit of those bachelors and unmarried "career girls" who may already have reached the "ideal age," without any immediate prospects of marriage.

The report shows that nine out of 10 girls at the age of 21 do eventually get married at some point, and roughly the same number of men at the age of 24 will take themselves a wife some day.

COST OF LIVING HITS NEW HIGH And U. S. Says Trend Still Points Upward

Daily Milwaukee Chicago, Ill. Tues. 2-22-57 P. 3

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—Living costs hit a record high in January for the fifth straight month, the government reported today. It said the trend still points upward.

Factory workers' earnings also reached record levels for a January.

The labor department index of consumer prices climbed two-tenths of 1 per cent from December to January to 118.2 per cent of the 1947-49 average. This means it costs $11.82 to buy what could be got for a $10 bill in the 1947-49 era.

1,400,000 to Get Raises

The latest living cost boost means 1,400,000 workers in the auto, aircraft, farm equipment and various other industries will get a penny-an-hour pay increase according to automtic inflation-adjusted labor contracts.

General Motors corporation announced its 402,000 factory workers will get the pay raise after March 1, with 109,000 G. M. salaried workers receiving an equivalent 15 quarterly pay raise. Some 120,000 Westinghouse Electric Company employes also get the penny raise.

The January level is 3.1 per cent than a year earlier alone is 3.3 per cent than in January, 1956.

Earnings Go Up, Too

Slight January declines in over-all food and clothing costs were more than offset balanced by higher costs for housing, transportation, medical care, and various goods and services, including fuel oil and other home heating fuels.

The labor department also reported that factory workers' spendable earnings—total pay less tax deductions—reached a January record. Average weekly earnings were $74.99 for the worker with three dependents, $67.58 for the single worker. Both figures were down about $1.50 below December levels because of somewhat shorter working hours and a boost in social security taxes.

Ewan Clague, labor statistics commissioner, said the price picture shows no evidence of a break in the five month living cost rise.

"I'd say not much change coming in February," Clague forecast. "There seems to be more factors nudging upward then downward. It's going to keep on creeping like this."

Introduce Bill To Establish Minimum Standards For Persons Receiving Public Assistance

Call 2-14-19-57 Kansas City, Missouri P. 20

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) and Congressman James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) were joined by a number of their colleagues in introducing legislation last week that would establish a minimum standard in all states for persons receiving public assistance.

It's the first time, said these two Democrats in their respective branches of Congress, that an attempt has been made by the Legislative branch to administer public assistance promptly and humanely, without discrimination on account of race, sex, religion or political affiliation.

Senator Humphrey recalled that Congress has passed legislation on several occasions to increase Federal contributions to those state which have low benefit for the needy, aged, blind, physically handicapped and dependent children. But, he added, "it is not sufficient just to increase the Federal contribution." Congress has a duty "to seek to safeguard public assistance recipients from undue harrassment and intimidation." It must also restore to these people their right to human dignity."

Congressman Roosevelt said the stream of letters which crossed his desk was proof of the "unnecessary harrassment and delay" which recipients of public assistance are too often subjected.

The legislation proposed by the two legislators, one in the Senate and one in the House, contains 10 important features.

Ten Important Features

(1) That the age requirement for Old Age Assistance recipients shall be the same as that established for Old Age Beneficiaries of the Social Security act.

(2) The aged and handicapped on public assistance would be allowed to earn up to $50 per month, and parents of needy children up to $30 per month. The needy children, themselves, might be permitted to earn up to $30 per month to supplement their assistance checks.

(3) Recipients who own a home of an assessed value up to $5,000 should be free from the imposition of a lien.

(4) Household furnishings and an insurance policy up to $500 in value is exempt. A floor of $1,200 of personal property is the established amount which a single recipient is allowed to have.

(5) The practice of enforcing collections from the relatives of recipients should be eliminated.

(6) Each state should administer the program so as to ensure uniform treatment of the needy in all its political subdivisions.

(7) The publication of names of recipients is prohibited.

(8) The bill reduces the state-imposed residence requirement from five to one year.

Are Not Paupers

(9) It provides that no person receiving public aid should be deemed a pauper and no warrant drawn in payment shall contain any reference to indigency or pauperism.

(10) And finally the bill states that any value of U. S. surplus food made available to recipients should not be deducted from their aid.

This is a significant piece of proposed legislature since recipients of federal or state aid in some sections of the country receive far less than those in other sections. And in some areas the amount received is varied according to the individual's race.

In some areas persons receiving old age assistance must forfeit their little homes, regardless of how meager, in order to receive aid which amounts sometimes to no more than 20 or 3 per month.

Housing Being Face-Lifted At Increased Pace Through Long-Time Federal Aid

BY SHERMAN BRISCOE
.. USDA Information Specialist ..

Washington, D. C.—Negro farm housing in the South, although still mostly rundown, is now being face-lifted at an increased pace partly as a result of sound long-time credit aid being made available to farm families by the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Not only is the housing taking on a new look, inside and out, with tiled bathrooms and long-needed multi-purpose utility rooms, but farming also is looking up more sharply.

As I sit here at my typewriter,

Two-Week Tour

These observations are based on what I saw during a recent two-week tour of rural areas in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Altogether, I visited 19 families whom the Farmers Homes has helped to get on their feet. I sat in their comfortable homes and heard the stories of their problems and their triumphs. I walked over their farms, observing the soil and water conservation practices they had established, such as terraces, contour tillage, cover crops, and drainage systems. I saw, too, their improved pastures with grade and purebred livestock grazing in them.

Tractors

Under sheds out of weather, or out in the fields providing the horsepower for spring plowing were tractors purchased with loans from the Farmers Home. And there were combines here and there, and haybalers and half-ton trucks and peanut pickers, too.

In addition to giving farmers guidance in planning sound systems of farming, the Farmers Home also makes loans with which families may put the plannig into effect.

Some Veterans

In four out of five of the homes I visited the head of the household was relatively young—in his late 20's, 30's or early 40's. A number of them were veterans who had seen service overseas during World War II. And all of them were ambitious and determined to make good.

Take Veteran Percy Everson of Disputanta, Va. He was busy developing and fencing improved pastures of ladino clover, orchard grass, and lespedeza with part of an $8,000 loan he had received from Farmers Home to build a home and a barn and to improve his farm.

The pastures were coming along fine, but there wasn't a cow in sight. Mr. Everson is getting into livestock production right this time. He is getting his feed supply first, then he'll buy some cows. He went into livestock raising wrong shortly after the war. He bought three Hereford brood cows and had to sell them within two months because his grazing ran out and he had no money to buy feed for them.

Willie Lee Amerson of Bartow Ga., says proudly that he is one of the best farmers in all Georgia, and the production on his 186-acre farm proves it. Last year he sold $2,700 worth of buttermilk, door to door, $3,400 worth of hogs, and $1,850 worth of cotton. His hog farrowing houses and pastures are as up-to-date as those at the USDA's Beltsville Research Center; and he has a State Dairy Show trophy to speak for the quality of his dairy herd.

Farmer of Year

Louisiana's farmer of the year, Clarence Broussard of Lafayette, boasts 1,250 pounds of lint cotton to the acre in an area where most farmers are glad to get 500 pounds. But Mr. Broussard is no one-crop farmer. In addition to producting 25 bales of cotton on 10 acres, he raises 2,000 bushels of sweetpotatoes a year, and $1,000 worth of cayenne pepper, not to mention his hogs and beef cattle.

The Broussards have one daughter at Tuskegee and another at Southern University. Six more will be heading for college later from their trim, white frame house which sits in a beautifully lanscaped yard that stretches away 200 feet to the road.

Impressed Most

In fact it was the housing of all the things I saw which impressed me most. Looking at some of the houses from which the families had moved, it was hard for me to realize that their former occupants could have had dreams in the back of their heads of the kind of homes they have built. Yet here were the homes: neat, clean, and as modern as any city dwelling.

Briscoe Stackhouse of Fairmont, N. C., for example, had two bathrooms and a kotty pine multi-purpose utility room in the 67-foot rambler he had built for his family of 11. Members of the family use the utility room to prepare vegetables for canning and home freezing, and to wash up and change their clothes when they come from the field.

Take Inventory

In Carson, Va., I visited 33-year-old Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graves who had made an old house look like new. In the spotless kitchen they had their record book out and were taking inventory of the jars and jars of fruits and vegetables Mrs. Graves had canned.

Sitting by the television in the attractive living room of his Pickens, Miss., home at the end of the day were 31-year-old John H. Malone and his wife and one of their six children. Out in their pastures grazed 33 head of Hereford cattle. He had already paid his 1957 annual note to Farmers Home 10 months ahead.

..

referring to my notes, and recalling my pleasant visits with these families and with the State, area, and county officials of the Farmers Home who are working with them I wish I could say that all the other farmers are doing just as well, and that the problem of small low-income farmers has been solved. But this simply is not true. The mass of small farmers, especially Negro farmers, still earn less than $1,000 a year and live in shabby houses. However, increasingly these houses stand empty, or bulging with hay for acres of beef cattle.

The families I visited were not a representative sample. They were examples of one aspect of Government help in promoting family-type farms, but more than that, they were symbols of hope and directional beacons for their communities. These homes will be the center of interest during the observance of National Home Demonstration Week, April 28 to May 4. Neighbors will visit to get pointers and stimulation for their own dreams.

Last year the Farmers Home made loans totaling $250 million to 93,000 similar farm families to buy or develop family-type farms, or to purchase equipment, livestock, and supplies with whilh to operate their farms, or to build homes and farm buildings. In addition, it made emergency loans of $86 million to some 45,000 other farmers.

Repayment Record

The repayment record of the borrowers has been outstanding. For example, in 1956, Farmers Home collected in principal and interest $292 million. Although some of the loans are made for periods up to 40 years, thousands of farmers have paid out well ahead of schedule.

In its 20-year history, Farmers Home has loaned about 290 million to some 275,000 Negro farm families. About 10,000 of these received loans to buy farms and build homes.

Substitute 'Unwed' Bill Is Killed in House, 90-82

Constitution Thurs. 2-14-57
Atlanta, Ga. p. 13

Murr's Plan Would Have Punished Mothers of 2 or More Illegitimates

Legislation to punish the mothers of illegitimate children went to its death in a blaze of oratory in the Georgia House Wednesday.

The death blow was administered in a motion to table, which was carried by a vote of 90 to 82.

The measure acted on was a substitute bill offered by Rep. Jack Murr of Sumter County after an earlier bill by Rep. Jack Ray of Warren was killed two weeks ago. Under the substitute only mothers of two or more illegitimate children would be punishable.

Rep. Murr, who voted against the original bill, said his substitute would "accomplish what was laudable" in the Ray bill and would serve as a "deterrent" to those who make a practice of the "evil" the bill was hitting at.

SUPPORTS SUBSTITUTE

Rep. George Smith of Emanuel County, a sponsor of the Ray bill, asked the House to support the Murr substitute, which, he said answered some of the questions raised about the original bill.

"If a young girl gets in trouble, she will not be prosecuted under this bill," Smith said. "You and I know that this bill is aimed at trying to stop those who are professionals at getting on the welfare rolls."

Rep. Bill Freeman of Monroe, an eloquent opponent of the Ray bill, attacked the Murr substitute as a measure which would render a woman helpless to prosecute the father of her child for either bastardy or abandonment. Any "written statement under oath" could be used against her, Freeman said.

"It puts the poor woman in the shape of damned-if-you-do and damned - if - you - don't," he declared.

"WRONG TREE"

Rep. James Mackay of DeKalb County conceded that illegitimacy "is a problem in Georgia, but you're barking up the wrong tree with this bill." He said he would go along with any plan that would really stop people who are "making welfare dollars out of illegitimate children" but insisted that Congress is the place to make changes in welfare laws.

Rep. Porter Carswell of Burke County, urging passage of the bill, said he spoke as one who has "tried all my life to be a good Methodist" and whose mother had "taught me to love the Lord and hate Sherman."

"As it stands now," Carswell declared, "the man is punished but the woman is rewarded by being allowed to sit on the front porch and draw welfare."

FAVORED BY MATTHEWS

Rep. Chappell Matthews of Clarke County, who also favored the bill, said he felt it was a step toward cutting down relief rolls so deserving people can get assistance "instead of the people who have illegitimate children and think they're so smart." He said 22 per cent of the relief clients in his county were illegitimate children.

Rep. James H. Floyd of Chattooga moved that the bill be tabled and applause swept over the chamber. Rep. Ray called the roll-call vote.

HOUSING FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IS EXPLAINED

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Thurs. 3-24-57 p. 1

How housing for "elderly people" can be obtained through a Federal Housing Administration program was explained by Mrs. Mary Cleverley, a special assistant from FHA, during a conference at the main Public Library on Carnegie Way, N. W., Monday afternoon.

Nearly 100 persons, representing various organizations in Atlanta and nearby towns, attended the three-hour meeting.

John F. Thigpen, director of the Federal Housing Administration here, said on August 7, 1956, President Eisenhower signed amendments to sections 203 and 207 of the National Housing Act making special provision for FHA mortgage insurance on housing to be occupied by elderly people who have reduced incomes and physical limitations.

PROVISIONS

The FHA program provides:

1. Liberal financing terms for individual home ownership by persons, man or woman 60 years of age or older.

2. Mortgage insurance to enable nonprofit organizations to provide multifamily rental accommodations designed especially for older people.

3. Elderly persons don't necessarily have to have enough money to meet the required down payment and closing cost. However, they must be financially able to make regular monthly mortgage payments and maintain the property.

4. Persons 60 years or older may borrow the necessary down payment and closing costs from a member of his family, from his employer, from a charitable institution, or from any other source acceptable to FHA. Those with regular income, but don't have enough cash on hand for down payment and closing costs may still finance their own home with an FHA-insured mortgage, without at the beginning investing any of their own money in the property.

5. Multifamily Rental accommodations — apartment-style living can be financed with an FHA-insured mortgage up to $12 million representing 90 per cent of the replacement cost of the project. However, the sponsor (mortgagor) must be a non-profit organization and must be otherwise acceptable to the commissioner.

6. The initial financial demand on the sponsoring group is just 10 percent of the cost of completing the project. The sponsor may be a philanthropic organization, church, labor union, fraternal lodge, club, trade or professional association, veterans' group, nationality group, municipal, state, or county governing body or other non-profit organization with a recognized interest in providing housing for the elderly.

7. A single-family home of $20,000 for a term of as much as 30 years can be obtained.

A. L. Thompson, FHA Racial Relations Officer, said that interested persons and organizations should contact the local director of the FHA field office for further information.

Housing Confab Set At Library Monday

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 3-24-57

John F. Thigpen, Director of the Federal Housing Administration announced today that final arrangements have been made for an FHA sponsored conference to discuss the Administration's new program of housing for the elderly. The conference is to be held in the Assembly Room, Atlanta Public Library, 146 Carnegie Way, N. W., Atlanta, at 1:00 P. M., Monday.

Special financing to provide both sales and rental type housing for the elderly was written into the 1956 housing legislation. Under the new Act, among other provisions, the FHA is authorized to insure 90 per cent of the replacement cost of a rental project designed especially for occupancy by elderly persons and owned by a qualified nonprofit organization. Such liberal financing is expected to encourage labor unions, churches, fraternal organizations, charitable and other non-profitable member organizations to embark on a vigorous long range program to provide especially designed housing fo rheir elderly members.

Because of the recognizable need for such housing in this area that can serve a segment of our nonwhite population, A. L. Thompson, FHA's Racial Relations Officer, is especially interested in having all interested citizens attend this important meeting. Good housing is as important to elderly people as to anyone else, but is often much harder for them to obtain.

Mr. Thigpen will conduct the conference with other members of his office in attendance. The principal guest speaker will be Mrs. Mary Cleverley, Special Assistant for Housing for the Elderly.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 4-9-37 P. 21

80 Pct. in 3 Renewal Areas Expected To Be Negroes

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

About 80 per cent of the families in three areas set aside for redevelopment will be Negroes, members of the Atlanta Housing Authority indicate.

Figures show that the Butler street area will have 1,169 Negro families, the Rawson street area 1,360, and the Atlanta University area, 1,429.

Plans for the redevelopment are "far from final," a spokesman for the authority said. Property owners were warned not to take "unwise" steps to sell their properties since the Housing Authority will not "swoop down on any of these areas without giving property owners ample time for readjustment," he added.

When the plans are nearer completion there will be rezoning of the areas concerned, it was pointed out.

Chest Needs $35,000; Only $7,000 Turned In Monday Night

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 10-22-57

The Negro Division of the Community Chest reported only $7,000 last night. The drive still lags by $35,000 with only one report meeting to go.

Most groups and sections have been behind almost since the beginning and some indicate little effort that they will bring in their required reports by the end of the drive on Thursday.

The proposed goal of the Negro Division is $73,000.

"We need workers and we need the people who have pledged their services to get to work," one of the volunteer leaders said last night. Leaders are also asking for more volunteers.

Nearly 6,000 Families To Feel Slum Clearance Move

Daily World
Sun. 7-28-57
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

Approximately 5,912 Negro families in Atlanta will be relocated and hundreds of homes either rebuilt or rehabilitated when the city's $18 million slum clearance program gets underway sometime next year.

The city's master plan for the new developments is already in the advanced stage and will require the slum areas to be replaced with modern businesses and houses which comply with Federal Housing Administration regulations.

The program will affect a total of 7,769 local families and 598 acres of sub-standard housing in the Butler Street area known as "Buttermilk Bottom, the Washington-Rawson Streets area and the Atlanta University area.

The first two areas will be completely leveled and rebuilt while the Atlanta University area will only require rehabilitation.

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM

The complete urban renewal program is expected to take about six years, according to Malcolm Jones director of the Atlanta Department of Urban Renewal. Jones said work on the first three areas should begin in July, 1958.

The program will be financed by federal and city funds. The Government has allocated $12 million and the city $6 million.

All land affected by the slum clearance program will be purchased by the city and later sold to private builders and developers. Newly constructed urban development will enhance living conditions in the areas and will provide a big push toward improved living conditions for thousands of families.

U.S. in conspiracy with banks to bar us from homes — Mitchell

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-8-57 p. 12

Top officials in FHA help to perpetuate discrimination; colored firms making heroic effort to meet financing needs; many urban renewal plans are in reality removing colored people; whites who flee from incoming colored people wind up in cracker-box suburban dwellings; absentee exploiters put in taverns, poolrooms, junk shops as soon as colored move in; real estate brokers urged to help new residents organize against such practices

BALTIMORE

"There is a virtual conspiracy between lending institutions and the U.S. Government to deprive colored citizens of their right to purchase the homes of their choice...

"There is hardly a top official in the Federal Housing Agencies who does not know that this is happening...

"Many of these officials cooperate fully in the strengthening and extension of such discriminatory policies..."

The speaker of these words was Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

* * *

HE WAS speaking Friday evening at Morgan Christian Center at the annual banquet of the Real Estate Brokers of Baltimore Inc.

Mr. Mitchell was cited by the brokers for his leadership in efforts to eliminate racial discrimination in housing, education, employment and armed forces.

The full text of Mr. Mitchell's remarks follows:

On May 3, 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court destroyed the last legal base for residential segregation by outlawing judicial enforcement of covenants requiring racial restriction in the use and purchase of property.

This was the closing chapter of the work started in 1917 when the Court held that housing segregatiin laws and ordinances were un-Constitutional.

Thousands who live in decent housing today were able to purchase their homes because Americans such as Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Carl Murphy, Mrs. Lillie Jackson and many persons of various races and faiths continued to press the fight against legislative and court imposed restrictions.

* * *

IT IS a fact of history that much of the reasoning of the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1948 restrictive covenant cases had been used earlier by a Baltimore lawyer, W. A. C Hughes Jr., in a case arising in this city, in his effort to prevent the ouster of a prominent clergyman from a home that court decrees held was for whites only.

It is a good thing for this community that the roster of those who must carry on the struggle for the right to live in a decent home includes that energetic and resourceful son of a distinguished father, Linwood G. Koger, Jr.

It is also gratifying to note that Clarence A. Parham and my classmate, Daniel Spaulding, are among the leaders in campaigns for more and better housing.

* * *

LIKE MOST of his fellow Americans, a colored man may buy a Cadillac or a foreign make automobile with relative ease.

This is because the companies and financial institutions that control the industry and sales are primarily interested in making a profit. They are not the self-appointed guardians of white supremacy and racial segregation.

Unlike his fellow Americans who are white, a colored man who is a good credit risk, a desirable neighbor, and a man of some cultural accomplishment usually encounters trouble when he tries to purchase the house he wants, if those who control the housing industry and lending institutions have decided that whites only may buy the property.

* * *

INCREDIBLE as it may seem, there is a virtual conspiracy between lending institutions and the U.S. Government to deprive colored citizens of their right to purchase the homes of their choice.

President Eisenhower has declared at press conferences that the credit and resources of the Federal Government must not be used to promote racial discrimination in housing.

Yet, those who have new housing to sell or land that is available for development must give assurances to lending institutions and often to local Government . officials . . that whites only will be permitted to buy or rent the property for residence.

There is hardly a top official in the Federal Housing Agencies who does not know that this is happening.

Most of these officials cooperate fully in the strengthening and extension of such discriminatory policies.

Some of them even refuse to permit subordinates to quote the press conference statements made by the President in public speeches.

* * *

IT IS estimated that housing needs of non-farm colored people in the United States amount to 2 million 5 hundred thousand units which must be obtained through new construclitation.

Colored lending institutions are making a heroic effort to meet the financing needs. Colored life insurance companies have over 46 million in mortgage loans and nearly 9 million and a half in FHA insured mortgags.

Savings and Loan Companies have 45 million in mortgage loans and 2 million in FHA insured mortgages. Commercial Banks have over 6 and a quarter million in mortgage loans and approximately 714 thousand in FHA insured mortgages.

The total assets of colored companies amounts to approximately 253 million dollars.

THIS SOUNDS impressive until one remembers that total assets of simuar white institutions amount to 338 billion.

There are fourteen major companies with assets of over 55 billion that promote and extend racial discrimination in housing by refusing to finance housing that is available to all persons without regard to race.

At present, Federal policies are designed to prod the colored lending institutions into making more loans from their modest resources.

At the same time, virtaully nothing is being done to correct the practices of the companies that control the billions.

With Fderal sanction, whole new, all white cities are arising. Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is a classic example.

In this county, there is severe restriction against colored people who seek new housing.

Yet, the FHA has insured mortgages amounting to approximately 49 and a half million dollars without making an effective effort to reduce racial discrimination in the housing sales.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the restrictive practices on housing built on open land, the Federal Government is engaged in promoting an extensive program of urban renewal.

National experience with this program shows that when the bulldozers move in to clear slum areas, approximately two-thirds to three-fourths of the people displaced are colored.

But when the new building plans are completed, it is expected that three-fourths of the occupants will be white.

It is obvious that if the present trend continues in urban renewal, it will also be colored removal.

By a special touch of irony, the practice barring colored families from new housing in suburban areas has developed an interesting by-product.

* * *

IF THE present flight of white persons to the suburbs continues, there is a strong possibility that several major cities, including New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, will elect colored mayors within the next five to ten years.

Already, there are Congressional Districts in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio that may send new colored men to Congress by the next Presidential election.

Dozens of brown faces are appearing in the city councils and state legislatures of the North because of changing neighborhood patterns.

These patterns are artificially created by lending policies of private institutions and the apathy or direct aid of the Federal Government.

* * *

THIS EFFECT of housing on the political picture is not new in our country.

Before the turn of the Century, the Irish, Italians, Jews, and many other groups were at the bottom of the prestige ladder with the colored people.

Using their tightly restricted neighborhoods as jumping off places, these groups have steadily expanded their political participation.

Today, the people of Rhode Island send an Italian to the U.S. Senate. the Majority Leader in the House of Representatives is a man who was considered less acceptable as a boy because he was Irish in Yankee dominated Boston.

The people of Connecticut have overwhelmingly placed their confidence in a man of the Jewish faith by electing him Governor.

* * *

THE BIG difference between what has happened to these groups and what is now happening to the colored people in the housing field is that they have been accepted in the mainstream of American life still judged on skin rather than merit.

An excellent illustration of this may be found in the Nation's Capital.

There is an area known as Spring Valley which is notorious for racial restrictions in housing.

Senator Pastore of Rhode Island and Majority Leader McCormack of Boston could buy a house there because they are white.

Not one of the three colored members of Congress could purchase a house in the area simply because of race.

Lest anyone be led to rejoice because housing restrictions are producing more elected officials, I hasten to point out that as the northern and national legislative bodies become more integrated, the public schools, hospitals, and even city recreation areas are becoming more segregated.

In Illinois, for example, it is estimated that over 100,000 colored children attend segregated schools because of the housing patterns.

* * *

IN ANY fair election where men are judged on worth and not on race, most of the present and future qualified colored officials would win the support of white and colored voters.

I believe, for example, that many people of this community regardless of their race, would support Dr. Jenkins if he ran for the public office on his merits.

I say to you with all the force at my command that we do not need segregation in housing to get officials elected to public office.

If our children are permitted to grow up in non-segregated neighborhoods and attend schools without regard to race, they will be sent to city halls as mayors and the governors' mansions on merit and not because they come from a ghetto.

Neither white nor colored home seekers escape trouble under the present practices in the housing field.

* * *

MOST OF the whites who flee from incoming colored people wind up in cracker-box suburban housing, built with monotonous uniformity.

In winter, they wrestle with heating problems caused by faulty insulation.

In summer, they may have the unpleasant surprise of finding sewer water in the basement. They battle miles of traffic to get to work or to shop in downtown areas.

When there is a sudden and complete change of a residential area, from all white to all colored, destructive forces that lurk at the edge of every decent neighborhood try to move in with the new residents.

Always, there are absentee exploiters who want to open a poolroom on the corner, a

tavern across the street from a church, and a junk shop in any vacant garage.

* * *

IF THE new residents are not organized to combat these forces, the neighborhood is sure to be ruined in a short time.

City officials, who would not dare to permit such misuse of property when whites live in a neighborhood, are quick to approve almost any kind of nuisance when colored people move in.

Baltimore has been fortunate in having a number of neighborhood associations that are trying to combat slum producing conditions.

One of the first of these, the Northwest Baltimore Protective Association, founded by Mrs. Florence Snowden, has spent thousands of dollars to prevent property misuse.

More of these groups are needed.

But you who are real estate men and women must also get in the business of preventing the spread of housing blight.

* * *

JUST AS our Nation seeks to conserve its soil, its forests, and its other vast natural resources, we must also conserve our cities and our homes.

You are in a position to see that new residents are organized to demand proper services such as trash collection, police protection, and street repair.

You are also in a position to give them valuable guidance in upkeep and repair.

This is not advice aimed at making businessmen a group who buy and sell houses.

Sooner or later, you will be of starry-eyed, do-gooders. Instead, it is advice that should help the pocketbooks of all called upon to sell a house a second or third time.

The price you get and the profit you make may very well depend on how well the original buyers used their new found home and neighborhood.

* * *

FOR THE long pull, however, we must work without ceasing to change the present Federal and private industry policies that increase housing segregation throughout the Nation.

A good place to begin is in Washington. We must get the President, his housing officials, and the Congress to halt the use of tax monies in the building and financing of all white towns, Jim Crow parks, and office buildings for whites only.

We must continue to document the discriminatory policies of lending institutions and expose them to the light of public opinion.

Exploration of legislative and legal approaches to this part of the problem has started.

You who are in the housing business would do well to help finance these efforts to obtain correction.

The problem of bringing about the final end of segregation in housing is thorny and baffling. But with courage, determination, and intelligence, we shall solve it.

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 6-8-57
P. 12
46a
Housing

HONORED — Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., right, is congratulated by Linwood Koger Jr., president of Real Estate Brokers of Baltimore Inc. at banquet which honored Mr. Mitchell on Saturday.

Funds Cover Only 900,000 Houses

Defender Chicago Ill.
Sat 6-15-57

By HUGH L. MORRIS

WASHINGTON — (INS — Housing economist Robinson Newcomb believes that available money will finance only about 900,000 new homes this year although there is a demand for at least 1,200,000.

Newcomb says "a little imagination and possibly very little legislation" could help channel into home mortgages the increasing flow of savings that go to restricted pension and investment funds, and meet this demand.

The trouble, according to the economist, is that a 1929 banking system is not capable of meeting a 1957 demand for new homes.

Newcomb states: "Most families are well-enough housed now so they can choose between buying a better home, getting a bigger automobile, taking a more expensive trip or improving their house."

In other words, he explains, housing is competitive with other consumer goods — but housing alone is blocked by an "iron curtain" around long-term credit institutions and by a government-controlled interest rate which reduces production instead of costs.

By his reasoning, these two restrictions have cut back new home construction from 1,30,000 in 1955 to a current annual rate of 900,000 although there is a strong demand for at least 1,200,000 a year.

Newcomb maintains the additional 30,000 homes could be financed with less new credit than was needed in 1955 or without fanning the flames of inflation.

The economist points out that the volume of investment funds for home construction has declined from 12 billion, 400 million dollars in 1955 to an anticipated nine billion dollars in 1957.

This suggests, he expains, that savings are being diverted from agencies which emphasize home mortgages to long-term credit institutions which generally cannot invest money in construction of new homes.

These include mutual investment funds and pension and retirement funds for unions and state and local governments.

Newcomb's discussion of the housing problem, before a Congressional committee looking into the adequacy of the banking system, pointed up recent explorations for a secondary market financing vehicle.

Although several proposals have been advanced, each generally calls for a private or government-aided agency that would operate in much the same manner as the Federal National Mortgage Association which is limited to federal-backed home mortgages.

It would buy up mortgages from primary lenders and sell them in blocks to big investors. Operating capital would be obtained by issuing debentures to the big funds which do not buy mortgages.

The Federal Home Loan Bank board is putting the final touches on the savings and loan associations which finance 40 per cent of all home purchases by conventional as well as government-backed mortgages.

Housing Conspiracy

President Eisenhower has repeatedly declared that the credit and resources of the Federal Government must not be used to promote racial discrimination in housing.

However, says Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, builders who have new housing to sell must give assurance to banks and building and loan associations and often to local government officials that whites only will be permitted to buy or rent the new residences.

According to Mr. Mitchell there is hardly a top official in the Federal housing agency who does not know that this is happening.

Most of these officials, he adds, cooperate fully with the white only banks and building and loan associations.

What Mr. Mitchell is charging is a conspiracy between the nation's lending agencies and the United States Government to deprive colored citizens of their right to purchase homes.

Another way in which this conspiracy operates, according to Mr. Mitchell, is through the so-called urban renewal program, which uses Federal funds to clear slum areas.

Two-thirds of the families displaced are usually colored and when the new housing goes up, three-fourths of it is reserved for white occupancy.

Urban renewal, Mr. Mitchell insists, amounts simply to the colored occupants' removal.

It's one thing for Mr. Eisenhower to say that the government's resources are not to be used for racial discrimination.

It's another thing to see that his subordinates carry out his orders.

DOUBT IS EXPRESSED ON NEW HOUSING BILL

Leaders Are Dubious About It Aiding Home Buyers

'IKE' DUE TO SIGN SOON

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Eisenhower is expected to sign the new housing bill lowering FHA down payments late next week, it was learned Wednesday.

But Government and business leaders expressed doubt the bill will make it any easier for the average American to buy a new home—at least for the time being.

No Aid To Tight Money

They predicted the new law will have little or no effect on the "tight money" market—the source of the mortgage fund shortage.

A Government official said the Administration was "pleased" with the measure and that the President was expected to sign it into law "by the 10th or 12th."

As approved by Congress the billl closely follows recommendations made by the Administration for lowering FHA down payments, but it is not the Administration's bill.

The measure leaves down payment reductions up to FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason. But Administration sources predicted that once the bill is signed by President Eisenhower, Mason will follow through quickly with the Administration acts necessary to put them into effect.

Here's How It Works

Present FHA requirements call for a down payment of five per cent on the part of the down payment in excess of that figure up to $20,000.

For example, under present law a house bought for $10,000 would require $700 down—five per cent of $9,000, or $450, plus 25 per cent of the $1,000 excess, or $250.

Under the new bill, the same house would require a down payment of only $300. It would require a three per cent down payment on the first $10,000 of the mortgage, 15 per cent on the next $6,000 and 30 per cent on the remaining $4,000 up to the FHA limit of $20,000.

New Housing Bill Lowers Down Payments

WASHINGTON — (INS)—House-Senate conferees have approved a compromise housing bill which lowers FHA down payments and authorizes an added one billion, 700 million dollars to spur home building and slum clearance.

The catchall measure was cleared for final Congressional action after the conference committee spent two days hammering out differences between rival House and Senate versions.

As approved, the bill provides:

— 350 Million dollars for grants for the urban renewal or slum clearance for a year

MORE LIBERAL

—Liberalize FHA down payments to three percent on the first $10,000 value; 15 percent on the next $6,000 and 20 percent above that amount.

—Add 715 million dollars in new Federal National Mortgage Association to pump more money into the sagging mortgage market.

Add another 500 million dollars in FNMA's special assistance authority to carry forward the military cooperative housing programs.

—Provide 175 million dollars to buy up loans for the college Housing program.

The conferees rejected a proposal for a special 75 million dollar program to help build dwellings for the elderly, minority and middle income groups.

President Eisenhower had requested $1,,025,000,000 in new spending and loan authority.

New Homes Hiked 1% In 1957

By HUGH L. MORRIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Stabilized prices and a slackened pace in the upgrading of American homes appear to be important secondary effects of the decline in construction of homes.

That both are occurring is pointed up for the first time in separate surveys just completed by the national trade groups.

And Treasury Secretary George Humphrey has warned the Senate Finance Committee that more liberal mortgages might spur home construction, but would touch off another cost-price spiral.

After polling more than 500 of is "better established" members across the country, the National Association of Home Builders says prices of new houses are up only one per cent in 1957 compared with increases of eight per cent in 1956 and 11 per cent in 1955.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards surveyed 227 cities and reports that prices on used homes have firmed up, but the turn-over is slower because of the lack of new houses.

The NAREB says the single-family used home built since 1940 is "strongly competitive" because land scarcity and rising costs have pushed up the prices of new houses at the same time that the tight mortgage money market has helped to reduce the volume.

It points out that new home sales set off chain-like series of transactions. When there are fewer new homes, there are fewer American "trading-up" sharply limited.

The NAHB survey says the line was held on prices — the typical new home increased $200 to $14,800 this year — despite increases reported by 88 per cent of the builders for labor, 85 per cent for land, 82 per cent for materials and 72 per cent for promotion.

Most of the difference was absorbed two ways: 74 per cent of the builders claimed lower profits, and average floor space was the same as in 1956 — 1,140 square feet — after five years' expansion.

The survey shows that 16 per cent of the builders had private financing with minimum down payments for four and one-half per cent GI home mortgages at 30 years, and 33 per cent had similar financing at 25 years.

On five per cent FHA financing, the comparable figures were 29 per cent and 71 per cent.

The NAHB reports that the prevailing terms on conventional loans were typically one-third down, 20 years at five and one-half per cent. It notes a slight easing from six months ago.

Warning that relaxation would be inflationary, Humphrey told the Senate Finance Committee:

"There appears to be sufficient mortgage credit available to finance those borrowers who can make an adequate down payment and pay the going rate of interest."

DOWN PAYMENT CUT ON HOMES DELAYED

'Tight Money' Advocates Score Victory

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(UP)—Federal Housing Commissioner Lowell P. Mason will refuse to lower down payments on Government-backed home mortgage loans until fall because of inflationary dangers, it was disclosed Wednesday.

President Eisenhower recently signed legislation authorizing the lower down payments. Home builders and some Congressmen have urged him to put them into effect immediately.

But Administration sources said Mason will issue a statement later this week saying that the new regulation will not be put into effect until later in the year.

These sources saw his move as a victory for advocates of the Administration's "tight money" policy — the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve and the Budget Bureau.

Lined up against this powerful triumvirate is the irate building industry which wants to cut down payments now to pump new life into the industry.

The Government predicted Tuesday that 950,000 new homes would be started this year. If so, it would be the first time since 1949 that private housing starts have fallen below the million mark.

The majority of new homes cost about $15,000 to the buyer, Government surveys have showed. Under the new bill, the Administration could cut down payments to $1,050 on this price home—$900 less than present requirements.

Expect Congress To OK 35,000 Low-Rent Units

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON — (UPI) —Housing experts said recently the 35,000 units of federally-aided, low-rent housing which Congress is expected to authorize for the 1959 fiscal year is a purely token figure.

They pointed out that in the past two years local housing authorities have signed up for well under that volume.

Inasmuch as authorizing more units that will actually be built costs the government nothing, these sources said, Congress probably will continue the 35,000-unit annual authorization as a gesture to public housing advocates.

NO FIGHT

The figure is contained in the omnibus housing bill, now before Congress. One Capitol Hill source said no fight over the figure would develop because no one expects that the government will be called on to underwrite that much public housing.

The 35,000-unit figure was the maximum for federal subsidy commitments for fiscal 1958, which ended June 30, and for fiscal 1957. When the final tally for 1958 is in, officials of the Public Housing Administration (PHA) estimate, it will range between 17,500 and 20,000 units.

In 1957 local housing authorities contracted with the government for subsidies for a scant 3,300 units. This, however, is explained by the 44,000 units in 1956 "which swept the cupboards bare," one official said.

Why, with the government ready to subsidize up to 35,000 units annually for low-income families, is the demand so much less? The question elicited these reasons from several government sources:

—Local authorities, who manage the projects, are choked up with administering developments already in existence or being built. Their work load increased by an estimated 100,000 units between 1953-57. Hence, a PHA official said, they just don't have the manpower and facilities to expand.

CONTROVERSIAL

—In many communities public housing is a highly controversial subject and elected officials feel it is safer to stay away from it. Its critics refer to it as "socialized" housing. As one Capitol Hill observer put it, "the thing is sure to evoke some pretty deep ideological feelings."

—Many cities find themselves "land poor." That is, within the city limits, there is insufficient vacant land on which to build new developments.

In Washington, reported James Ring, president of the National Capital Housing Authority, "we have been badly stymied with regard to sites." Another aspect of the problem, Ring noted, is that zoning restrictions sometimes rule out using vacant land for multiple-dwelling buildings.

—The PHA limit of $17,000 a unit for total development costs has proved unworkable in some places, especially where land costs are high. Ring said his agency feels PHA should reconsider this limitation.

Object of the $17,000 top, a PHA official said, is to prevent profiteering at government expense. Even where the proposed contract averages less than $17,000 a unit, he said, "if we see any water in it, we throw it out."

Need Cited For Urban Renewal

Sound Program Can Repay Own Costs, Foeller States

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
News And Courier Staff Writer

A sound urban renewal program to strike out a community's blighted areas can repay its cost in a matter of a few years, a group of Charleston's urban redevelopment promoters were told yesterday.

Robert Foeller, technical manager of ACTION (American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods), addressed a meeting sponsored by the Greater Charleston Chamber of Commerce's Urban Redevelopment Committee. About 40 civic leaders and local governmental representatives attended the one-hour session at the Fort Sumter Hotel.

RISING COSTS

He told the group city's blighted areas, the ones which could be renovated by an urban renewal program, are largely responsible for rising municipal costs. They are the major centers of crime, fire and disease, all of which cost tax dollars to control.

"Some communities find they spend up to 60 per cent of their total income to maintain dilapidated areas and get only about 6 per cent of their revenue from those sources in return," Foeller said.

In several communities, he continued, increased property taxes gained from rehabilitating a blighted zone have paid back the municipality's share of the renewal program in less than 10 years, sometimes in three years.

PROGRAM EXPLAINED

Foeller explained the machinery for an urban renewal program and invited the group to send representatives to ACTION's Southeast Urban Renewal Clinic in Atlanta Sept. 22-23. ACTION is a non-profit organization sponsored by private capital to educate communities on the value of urban renewal.

A local urban renewal plan has been in the works for more than a year, sponsored by the chamber committee. It would use federal funds to finance up to two-thirds of the cost of the project in which a local agency purchases blighted areas, cleans them out and then resells them to private investors for redevelopment.

CONGRESSIONAL AID

Foeller said in an interview he feels sure the next Congress will authorize more money to continue the community-aid program. The 85th Congress failed to replenish the coffers for urban renewal funds and the money on hand would probably be used up by applications from other cities now well along on their renewal plans.

The first step in formulating a local plan, Foeller told the group, is to create a "workable program" on which to base an application for federal funds. The basic purpose for the "workable program," he added, is so the "community can show its interest and awareness of the proper legislation and administrative procedures required — in other words to show that the (federal) money spent would not be thrown down the rathole."

MISGUIDED CRITICISM

He said he felt criticism of a proposed local urban renewal law — one which would allow a public agency to condemn property for resale to private investors — is misguided. Property resold under the plan could be publicly auctioned and buyers would be required to present an acceptable redevelopment plan. Other safeguards could be written into the urban renewal statute.

He stressed, however, that restrictions like these are up to "local determination." Such matters as relocation of residents from the blighted areas, selection of the proper local agency to administer the program and the use to which the redeveloped property could be put are all left to local choice, he stated.

Local planning agencies or housing autnorities are geneally chosen to operate the program, Foeller continued.

AVC Urges Housing Rights Protection For Negro Vets

Daily World Wed. 3-20-57
Atlanta Ga.
Pittsburgh
General

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— A few members of Congress were urged this week to protect the rights of Negro veterans under any future G. I. housing program under consideration. The request was made by Kenneth M. Birkhead, executive director of the American Veterans Committee Wednesday in testimony before the Housing Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee which is holding hearings on mortgage credit.

The AVC statement said that there was much evidence to indicate that Negro veterans had not received their just benefits under the G. I Bill housing provisions.

The veteran group also told the committee that it opposes raising interest rates on G. I home loans and favored increasing direct loans by the government to veterans desiring to purchase homes.

A study made in 1950 showed that 15 percent of the mortgaged homes in the nation were covered under the veterans home loan programs. The figure for the white veterans in the South ran 14.2 percent or nearly exactly the national average. At the same time the figure for the Negro veterans in the South was 42 percent.

Daily World
P.P.

In Montgomery, Ala., an attempt had been made to build a group of homes for Negro veterans to be financed under the GI program. The VA would not guarantee the loan so the project had to be completed under the FHA program. This caused a greater financial burden for the veterans.

The veterans executive said AVC had received continual requests from the South to help Negro veterans in securing loans. They have tried themselves and have found all doors closed to them.

The veterans committee therefore called upon the Congressional committee to make "a full study to ascertain the degree to which Negro veterans are failing to secure their full housing benefits under the present housing program.

It further urged the "setting of a coordinator in the housing program who would have as his full time job the protection and implementation of rights of Negro veterans under the veteran housing programs."

"Actually," concluding Birkhead, "the discrimination which occurs against Negro veterans in securing their full benefits under the GI housing program is another clear case of using Federal Funds for continuing segregation. This is an evil which must be attacked on all fronts. On no front should the attack be more vigorous than when it deals with those who have served their nation in uniform and who have suffered injury and disability in protecting those freedoms we have."

Ike's Program Makes Buying Homes Easier

Journal & Guide Sat. 4-6-57
Norfolk Va.
General

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower has ordered housing down payments cut in an effort to reduce the credit squeeze on home buyers.

P. 1146a

He also ordered Friday an end to certain restrictions on purchases by one savings and loans association of interest in mortgages held by another.

General

BOTH ACTONS were designed to make it easier for veterans to buy homes under the FHA program if they are unable to obtain VA-guaranteed loans.

Under the new regulations, minimum down payments would be five per cent on the first $9,000 and 25 per cent on the remainder.

* * *

THUS, THE down payment on a $15,000 home would be cut from $2,300 to $1,950 under a 30-year mortgage.

Widening the investment scope of savings and loan institutions will permit channeling of their funds from one section of the country to another. These associations were previously barred from purchasing the mortgage on a home more than 50 miles from the home office.

The South In Decay

Advertiser Wed. 4-17-57
Montgomery Ala.
P. 4

Lending weight to the argument for slum clearance and urban renewal in the South are recent Census Bureau statistics showing that an astounding one out of every 50 vacant houses in the 16 Southern states is so dilapidated it cannot be considered part of the housing supply.

46a

The number of vacancies in the South resulting from dilapidation is twice the national average, nearly three times the percentage in the West and North Central states, and seven times the rate in the Northeast.

Housing
General

Also the South leads the nation in the percentage of rental housing vacant and available for rent. All of which means that while the South has not reached that level of general decay imputed to it by other sections of the country, in matters of housing we are falling far behind the rest of the nation.

And not all of this can be written off as simply another result of our comparative poverty. Some of it, but not all.

A Renewed Gesture For Home Ownership

Daily World Wed. 5-1-57
Atlanta Ga.
P. 6

During World War I and through World War II there was an acuteness in the construction of housing which we have never outlived. Especially from the first war, when lumber and building material were frozen, the paralysis that swept over the housing program is felt to this day.

In the first place the shortage caused an alarming situation in which many people had to forget what the cost price of a home was; their first concern was the getting of somewhere to live regardless of the location and price.

Second, the overcrowding caused by families moving from the fast vanishing farm areas to the urban centers, left a problem which still haunts us. This condition was one of the worst because the sanitary regulations were thrown to the winds and ventilation or no ventilation, man was meant for housing and not outdoors.

46a Housing

Thirdly, the segregation evil would crop up every now and then and its devastating and pernicious appetite had to be satisfied when an accommodation or facility transcended racial barriers.

General

A recent release direct from administrative authorities in the housing business, would bring the glad news that the government, having to step in the housing business after private interests bogged down, would go forward in new home construction on a larger scale than before.

Lowering down payments on FHA home purchases, the increase of funds of the Federal National Mortgage Association are among the requests made to the Congress on improving conditions on the housing front.

America is a country of homes; the pride of every American is to own a home, and thanks to this government which set in motion some years ago machinery by which millions of citizens, who never owned a home in all their lives, have been enabled to buy a home, and pay for it with far less than they formerly paid a landlord rent.

Experts Demand Change In Nation's Housing Program

Six national housing experts today called for major revisions in the nation's housing program in order "to provide decent shelter for American families."

The authorities included Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and internationally recognized husing expert; Ber Fischer, Housing Director for the United Steelworkers of America; Reginald A. Johnson, Housing Director for the National Urban League; Madison S. Jones, newly-appointed Race Relations Consultant on the New York Housing Authority and presently special housing assistant to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, New York State Rent Administrator and author of THE NEGRO GHETTO and other works on housing; and Dr. William L. C. Wheaton, Director of the University of Pennsylvania's Institute for Urban Students.

Their views were presented in the June-July issue of TRENDS IN HOUSING, official publication of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

"Only the higher income families can afford new housing at present costs and on present terms," said Dr. Wheaton. As a result," he continued, "one-third of the building industry is now idle and the repercussions of this depressed condition are felt throughout the economy."

Fischer called discrimination the number one housing problem and the number one domestic problem. Adequate housing, he said, is essential if discrimination is to be abolished and "slum clearance to be kept from becoming slum transference."

Abrams found present formulas for home construction and lending "are not set up for the lower-income family, the middle-income family, the large family, the migrant, the slum dweller, the elderly—infact, for any of the folk who need housing most."

Among the solutions offered priority was given to: 1) increasing the total housing supply, 2) government action to bar discrimination, and 3) re-arrangement of financing terms for middle-income families.

Industry's viewpoint was given by Gurney Breckenfeld, News Editor of HOUSE AND HOME. He called for reforms of state and local laws "to let home building price itself back into the market."

The current issue of TRENDS also includes an article on the projected all-white Levittown, New Jersey, a roundup on the 1958 Federal Housing Act, and reports on open occupancy housing activities over the country.

Says New Houses Cost Too Much For Most Families

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Labor statistics commissioner Ewan Clague believes "a large propotion" of the housing now being constructed is too expensive for most families.

High prices, Clague says, have lifted many new houses "out of reach of the mass market."

In an article in "Construction Review," published jointly by the Labor and Commerce Departments, Clague pointed out that in 1956 46 per cent of American families were able to afford homes costing up to $12,000. But only 27 per cent of new houses were priced that low, he said.

"Unless there is some correction of this disparity, the market demand for housing in the years immediately ahead will be more limited than it would be otherwise," Clague said.

EXPECT DROP

Citing an expected drop in the number of new families each year and high housing prices, Clague said there is "little prospect" that home building will top the 1955 rate of 1,330,000 dwelling units before the mid 1960's.

The basic demand factors for housing will not be as strong during the next six or seven years as they were up to 1957," Clague said.

But after that, Clague and other economists agree, homebuilding should pick up sharply as the "war babies" get married and set up housekeeping.

THIRD HIGHER

In admittedly conservative projections the Census Bureau has estimated that the number of new householde set up between 1965 and 1970 will average 753,000 a year.

That figure is nearly a third higher than the Bureau's figure of 569,000 new households a year for 1960-65. The Bureau estimated the 1955 - 60 average at 521,000 households a year.

An economist for the National Association of Homebuilders agreed with Clague's forecast of homebuilding activity. But he added that with houses bigger now than a few years ago an equal number of units built actually means more construction activity.

LEAGUE FORECAST

The economist said he looked for an annual average of 1,200,000 new units in the next half dozen years. That would be slightly more than in five of the past seven years, he noted, but would indicate that the industry wasn't expanding very much.

In another look at the homebuilding future, the U. S. Savings and Loan League foresaw a possible "boomlet" in construction of rental units.

The League's quarterly letter pointed out that "multiple family dwellings now account for a higher proportion of housing start "more than 20 per cent —"than at any time since 1952."

Demand for rental units—mostly small and medium-sized apartments — is likely to show marked strength in the mid-1960's, the League said. This is because couples forming new households probably will not be able to afford homes of their own, it said.

U.S. Raps Cities For Poor Handling Of Slum Program

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 Chicago, Ill. p. 7

By ALVIN SPOVAK

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Government auditors have lodged charges of gross "deficiencies" in the handling of Federal-aided housing and slum clearance projects in New York, Chicago, and other areas.

A series of reports sharply critical of various local and regional units of the Housing and Home finance agency have been sent to Congress by the central accounting office.

The reports, submitted from January through March and referred to the House and Senate government operations committees, alleged in part:

1. "Weaknesses and deficiencies in the land acquisition, land disposition, and relocation phases" of urban renewal operations in New York, including retroactive federal approval of land purchases "which were $331,000 in excess of previously approved prices."

CHICAGO DITTO

2. A similar situation in the Chicago regional office of the HHFA, including "relocation" of slum dwellings by transferring them to other slum and description of seven and seven-tenths acres of vacant land as "residential" because there were houses on it in 1922.

3. Payment of "excessive professional fees" by the Housing authorities of Galveston, Texas, and Denver without approval from the HHFA's regional public housing administration office at Fort Worth, Texas.

4. Approval by the same PHA office of "irregularities" resulting from noncompliance with "requirements for awarding equipment and construction contracts" by the Dallas and Knox City, Texas Housing authorities.

APPRAISAL ERRORS

5. "Inconsistencies and errors in the appraisal of residential properties" by the Richland, Wash., office of the Federal Housing Administration, and HHFA component.

6. Raising of rentals on military housing projects "in violation of prescribed FHA policies and procedures," giving 26 out of 39 projects involved "a greater net income than that prescribed by FHA policy."

The military housing projects where rent boosts were approved by the FHA including one at Dayton, Ohio, which was accused in a Senate investigation of getting $764,061 in windfall profits and lending $903,000 of its mortgage funds stockholders.

SOME CORRECTED

Some of the conditions cited in the GAO reports were described as having been corrected after auditors made extensive investigations covering the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1955 and 1956.

The New York audit, which was reported in greater detail than the others, pointed to such items as payment of $46,225 in option negotiation fees where only $10,000 was budgeted;

Plans to demolish "a structurally sound apartment building acquired at a cost of $340,415," and re-rental of vacated structures to new tenants after the old ones were "relocated" to make way for razing the dwellings.

Projects mentioned in the New York audit—handled by the city government through private contractors—included the NYU-bellevue, Washington Square, Morningside, Harlem and West Park urban renewal and slum clearance programs.

966 LOST

The latter two resulted in 966 "lost" families who couldn't be traced to determine how they were getting along after being "displaced" by relocators.

In Chicago, according to the audit report, two employes of the city's Land Clearance Commission were fired after numerous families uprooted in the Michael Reese hospital project were found in "sub-standard" dwelling which were described in commission reports to the HHFA as satisfactory.

Under the slum clearance and urban renewal program authorized by the Housing Act of 1949, the federal government provides financial assistance through loans and capital grants to local communities engaged in such projects.

TO HALT SLUMS

In 1954, the act was broadened to provide aid in preventing the spread of slums through rehabilitation and conservation of blighted or deteriorating areas.

Local governments have prime responsibility for initiating and administering the programs. The U. S. aid is provided under various formulas for the different programs.

President Eisenhower was asked Monday by a delegation of mayors to restore a 75 million dollar reduction in federal funds for the program which HHFA Administrator Albert M. Cole had ordered by slicing the administration's 250 million dollar request to 175 millions.

At his news conference Wednesday, Mr. Eisenhower said he is "very heartily in favor of the urban renewal program" and pointed out that "for every two dollars the federal government puts into this, there will be a total of ten local dollars spent."

The Chief Executive also noted that there is "a reserve fund in this field that could be used or called on certainly to an extent this year . . ."

AFL-CIO Urges Expanded Low-Cost Housing Plan

Defender Sat. 5-4-57 Chicago, Ill. p. 3

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

In an attempt to curtail the drastic decline in home construction across the nation, the AFL-CIO has recommended to the Subcommittee on Housing of the Senate committee on Banking and Currency a program calling for construction of 2 million homes

EUGENE FRAZIER

a year to assure every family a chance to obtain a decent home.

Two bills now being considered by the housing committee headed by Senator John Sparkman (D.-Ala.) along with committee member, Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.), are designed to alleviate the housing shortage in two critical areas, the middle income group and the low-rent public housing field.

Since the current lag in housing construction is felt most acutely among the laboring class whose income is either too high for low-rent public housing or too low to purchase homes supposedly built for middle income groups, organized labor earnestly seeks enactment of this legislation designed to give decent homes to many families now denied even the minimum standard of good shelter.

Senate bill 1694 is the middle-income housing bill which would authorize long-term, low-interest loans for housing for moderate-income families.

Senate bill 1737 is the low-rent housing bill authorizing construction of 200,000 low-rent public housing units a year for the next two years.

In Chicago, Eugene E. Frazier, president of the United Transport Service Employees Union, commenting on a report received from Boris Shishkin, secretary, AFL-CIO housing committee, said the general public is unaware that a sharp decline of 16 per cent has taken place in housing construction since 1955.

TELLS DECLINE

This decline, said Frazier, is inconsistent with a demand for new homes which is as great, if not greater, than it was in 1955.

Population growth, migration from one part of the country to another, industrial expansion are just a few of the reasons why the demand for new homes is so great.

Frazier said there is a corollary to the need for greater home construction in addition to the foremost criteria of building homes to meet basic human needs.

He said the important role residential construction plays in the economy of the country cannot be overlooked. If there should be a leveling off or even a decline in other parts of the economy, the need for a stepped-up rate of housing construction would be even more urgent.

Shishkin's report to the housing subcommittee makes note of the fact that the Housing Act of 1949 authorized construction of 810,000 low-rent units to be built over a six year period, but only about one-fourth of the authorized number have been built to date.

BORIS SHISHKIN

DRASTIC CUTS

Drastic reductions in annual housing appropriations coupled with unscrupulous attacks on the public housing program and the impossible limitations under which local housing authorities have had to operate have made a sham and a mockery of the public housing program.

The national administration has aided and abetted in the scuttling of the housing program since it has provided little or no leadership and guidance to the program.

The net result has been the curtailing of public home construction and the forcing of local housing authorities to maintain income limits on eligibility far below realistic levels.

DECENT HOMES

Frazier insists, however, that the responsibility for assuring decent and standard homes for the population does not rest with organized labor alone, but is the responsibility of every American citizen.

He said, "Senators Clark (D.,-Pa.), author of the two bills before the subcommittee, and Senators Douglas and Sparkman could hardly force the Congress to do what it has already been authorized to do unless they can continue to show that their efforts are still in harmony with the wishes of the majority of the American public."

Ready Made Parts Boom In U. S. Housing Industry

By HUGH L. MORRIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — One of the most persistent trends in the housing industry in the past two years, though largely unnoticed by home buyers, has been the use of component parts.

Mass production in an assembly line manner long used by idustry, is the most effective way found by builders to iffset increasing costs through savings in materials and labor.

"Component" is the word used to describe ready - made parts to distinguish the process from "prefabrication" which implies pre-assembly of an entire house for erection on the site.

Component parts allow the builder greater flexibility to avoid the common criticism of uniformity of prefab homes.

A SAVINGS

At the same time, it permits him to save 25 percent on the cost of the frame, for example, by making identical parts at the lumber yard — a saving in materials and onsite labor.

The National Association of Home Builders says an impressive number of its members have turned to buying or making their own component parts in the past two years — a period of critical searching for ways to keep homes within reasonable price limits.

The prefabricated home manufacturers institute says prefab products have stepped up output about 10 percent in the past two years while total starts have declined 20 percent.

At the present time, about one out of every 10 houses built in this country is prefabricated from the frame to the plumbing.

RESEARCH BOOM

Research is booming in all directions to explore the potential of component parts as well as prefabrication. The NAHB's new million-dollar research home is studded with component parts.

National Homes Corporation, the nation's largest producer of prefabs, is pushing a research project particularly promising in lower cost and utility for both the builder and home owner.

At its plant in Lafayette, Ind., national is testing a "sandwich" panel composed of a .016-inch aluminum skin bonded to a back-up material which, in turn, is bonded to a core.

By putting up the "sandwich" panel, a builder can complete in one operation the framing sheathing, siding, roofing, painting and decorating common to all types of buildings.

The skin materials become the interior decorative surface, the exterior weathering surface and the roof — leaving only the sealing of panels at the joints and provision for utilities.

National believes the panel will mean a savings of $900 in a $12,000 home and will cut erection time of prefabs from 120 hours — five men, three days — to 51 hours.

Fisk Professor Reviews Housing Problems In US

VALPARISO, Ind. (ANP) — "Although two-thirds or more of the white population of the nation believed that Negroes were being treated fairly, only about one-half of the white American public was willing to accept Negroes of the same income and education as themselves in the residential areas which Negroes did not traditionally occupy.

Quoting from a study conducted by the National Opinion Research center about a year ago, Dr. Herman Long, major essayist at the eighth annual Valparaiso university Institute on Human Relations, pointed out this and other contradictions in American thinking and feeling at the opening session of the Institute Saturday before over 100 listeners.

Integration Taboo In South

Continuing, Dr. Long pointed out, "Curiously enough, northern respondents (to the survey which excluded Negroes re-spondents) tended to place housing integration rather high in their scale of resistance while southerns objected less to housing integration than they did to integration in schools and transportation."

Of all aspects of the so called racial problem, Dr. Long labeled housing "in many respects the most complex and unyielding issue."

Although minority groups traditionally occupy the oldest, most dilapidated, obsolete, unsafe and unsanitary housing in American cities in alarmingly high proportions, he pointed out that these disabilities and inequities are not in themselves the crux of the problem.

"The most important and determinative element," he said, "is the factor of residential segregation and the broad range of official and unofficial policies, pressures and sanctions, which are carried out to maintain segregation.

"These restrictive measures are practiced all the way from the individual property owner, on one hand, to the official and semi-official operations of real estate boards, agencies, banks, mortgage loan agencies, housing authorities, planning bodies, and even agencies of government, on the other hand.

Summing up the first portion of his essay which was concluded Saturday morning, Dr. Long pointed out the responsibility of the church. "The churches can address themselves to this issue in terms of their own moral and Christian commitment; but they can only make a real difference, it seems to me, by addressing their concern to breaking up the sentiments and practices of neighborhood exclusiveness which are present at the doorstep of the local church and reflected in the attitudes of its members."

Coast To Coast Delegates

Rev. Walter Heyne and Dr. Andrew Schulze, president and executive secretary respectively of the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America, which co-sponsors the annual institute with the university, revealed that over 100 people from as far away as California and New York registered Saturday.

Over 135 attended the annual banquet Saturday night which featured Rev. Clemence Sabourin, pastor of Mt. Zion Lutheran church in New York City and author of a recent book, Let The Righteous Speak, as the speaker.

Dr. Thomas Coates, professor of religion at Concordia Senior college in Fort Wayne, delivered the second main essay of the afternoon on the topic, "The Communion of Saints—Its Historial Connotations."

The Rev. Leslie Frerking, pastor of Ascension church in Charlotte, N.C., and member of the Missionary Board of the Lutheran Synodical conference, occupied the pulpit at Immanuel Lutheran church in Valpariso for both Sunday morning services at 8 and 10 a.m. He selected as a sermon theme. "We Are Brethren."

46a 1957

HOUSING (GEORGIA)

Thousands to Be Rehoused Here in Urban Renewal

By ED HUGHES

American cities are squaring off for the toughest, most desperate fight of their existence—a fight for continued growth during a period of near strangulation.

Decay and slums are eating at the core of cities all over the nation. People have fled to suburbs. Industries have begun to follow.

Atlanta is no exception. A survey by the Metropolitan Planning Commission in August found that Atlanta is growing in leaps and bounds, but the same report reveals that growth is slower than anticipated close to town, while much faster than expected away from downtown.

The federal government has joined cities in a gigantic plan to let cities reestablish themselves. The movement has been given the all-inclusive title of urban renewal.

ATLANTA'S URBAN renewal effort, while slow getting off the ground, is perhaps the biggest thing the city has ever undertaken. The results will be felt for generations to come.

In general terms, the city will buy 598 acres of land in three blighted areas downtown, move and rehouse thousands of families, sweep away most of the existing buildings and resell the land to private enterprise.

Accompanying the plan for cleaning out slum areas and rebuilding according to specific design is a program for providing new housing for approximately 9,000 families.

Nearly half of these people will be moved out by the urban renewal drive. The other half will be moving out of the path of the expressway, mostly in areas adjoining the urban renewal sections.

THE NET COST of redeveloping the slum areas will be approximately $18,000,000. The city will bear one-third of the expense and the federal government the remaining two-thirds. This cost represents the difference between buying and preparing the land and the amount received in resale.

During the eight years that the federal matching funds have been in effect, Atlanta has had more than its share of problems.

A fact which must be faced in the beginning is that slums are one of the most profitable businesses found in a large city—for those who own the property.

In most cases rents are nearly as high as in buildings which meet standard requirements. And in most cases the landlord does not have to worry about sinking money into keeping the property up. Add to this the extremely low tax rate, and it is a question of nearly all take and no give.

IN RETURN FOR their rent, usually paid weekly, the slum dwellers receive dilapidated quarters, filthy and unsanitary living conditions, cramped and airless rooms and often no hot water, if there is water at all.

Governmental officials realize that one of their biggest battles will be against persons who stand to lose money if slums are destroyed.

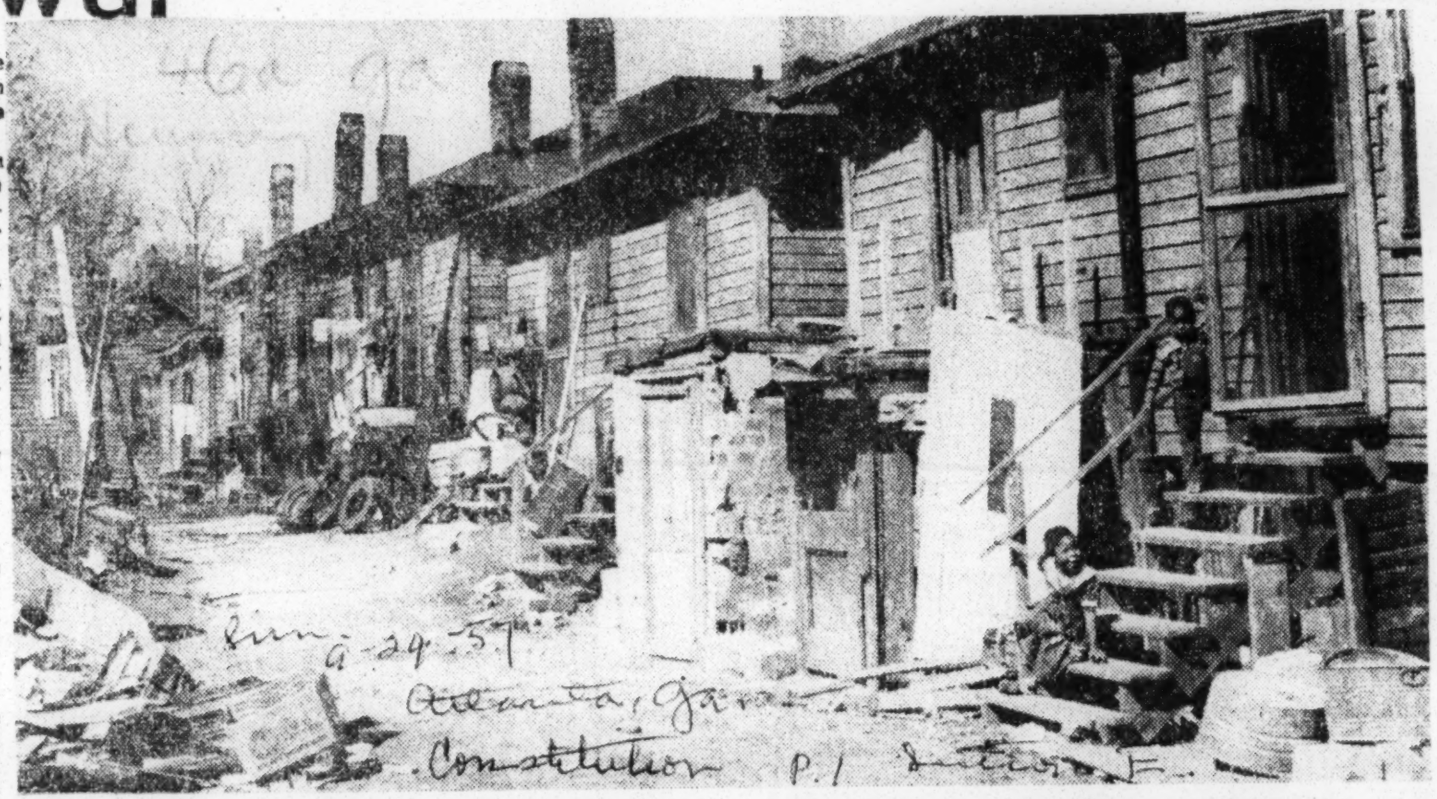
Atlanta's first redevelopment effort was defeated through a question of legality. In 1952 the city proposed clearing slums under the federal bill. The chosen spot was a section referred to as the McDaniel street area.

Immediately opposition flared up. It was argued that a government may be allowed to buy land, through condemnation if necessary, for governmental use. But the right to use this power to buy land which would be resold to private enterprise was protested.

* * *

WHEN BROUGHT before the Georgia Supreme Court, the plan was ruled unconstitutional by a 6-1 decision of the justices.

It took nearly three years to change the state Constitution. Finally in March of 1955 the governor signed a bill which cleared the way for continuing the program. Meanwhile, Georgia had dropped behind many other states in the urban redevelopment field.



SLUMS LIKE THESE TO BE ERASED BY VAST CITY-FEDERAL RENEWAL PROGRAM . . .
Cramped and Unsanitary, Such Blighted Sections Slow Progress in Heart of City

This state was not alone in the problem of being denied access to federal renewal funds by state law. Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi are still legally stymied and North Carolina has just succeeded in changing its law.

Another tough job lies ahead in preparing a housing code for Atlanta. The code, which would set minimum standards on housing facilities, is a must if the city is to receive federal aid.

* * *

PURPOSE OF the code is to keep from creating more slums when present blighted areas are demolished. However, the fact that the code would cause considerable expense to persons who do not at present meet standards suggests it will have strong opposition.

Perhaps the largest and most humane problem of all involves working out arrangements for the thousands of families who will be moved out of their homes. Preparations are under way to provide a great deal of FHA insured housing, but many of these people cannot take advantage of the plan.

In spite of these and countless other difficulties lying between planning and completion, governmental officials are confident that the plan can be accomplished. One of the major keys lies in strong support from local officials and the public.

ATLANTA WILL BE able to profit from the trail blazing of other cities. Presumably the city will be able to avoid some of the pitfalls encountered by cities which began the program earlier.

Reports of drives to cut malignant slum rot out of cities are coming in from all over the nation:

New York City has completed several projects and is presently moving ahead on 19 others. St. Paul, Minn., is offering for sale a 15-block section of cleared land in the heart of the city. Nashville leads the South with 72 acres cleared and another 2,200-acre program in planning. Memphis has begun buying land in the first of four proposed projects. Birmingham is well along with two projects.

* * *

MORE THAN 200 cities throughout the nation currently are engaged in fighting slums through the federal program.

Other Georgia cities, temporarily blocked by the state law which tied Atlanta's hands, quickly recovered and began working.

Augusta, Columbus and Douglas are at least a year ahead of Atlanta, each with urban renewal programs costing more than a million dollars. Savannah is in the midst of planning a $6,000,000 project.

Forty other cities in Georgia have approved plans for varying-sized projects and ten more are seeking federal approval.

Perhaps the real factor which has sped cities into action is the fact that the programs actually make money for the cities faster than nearly any other investment.

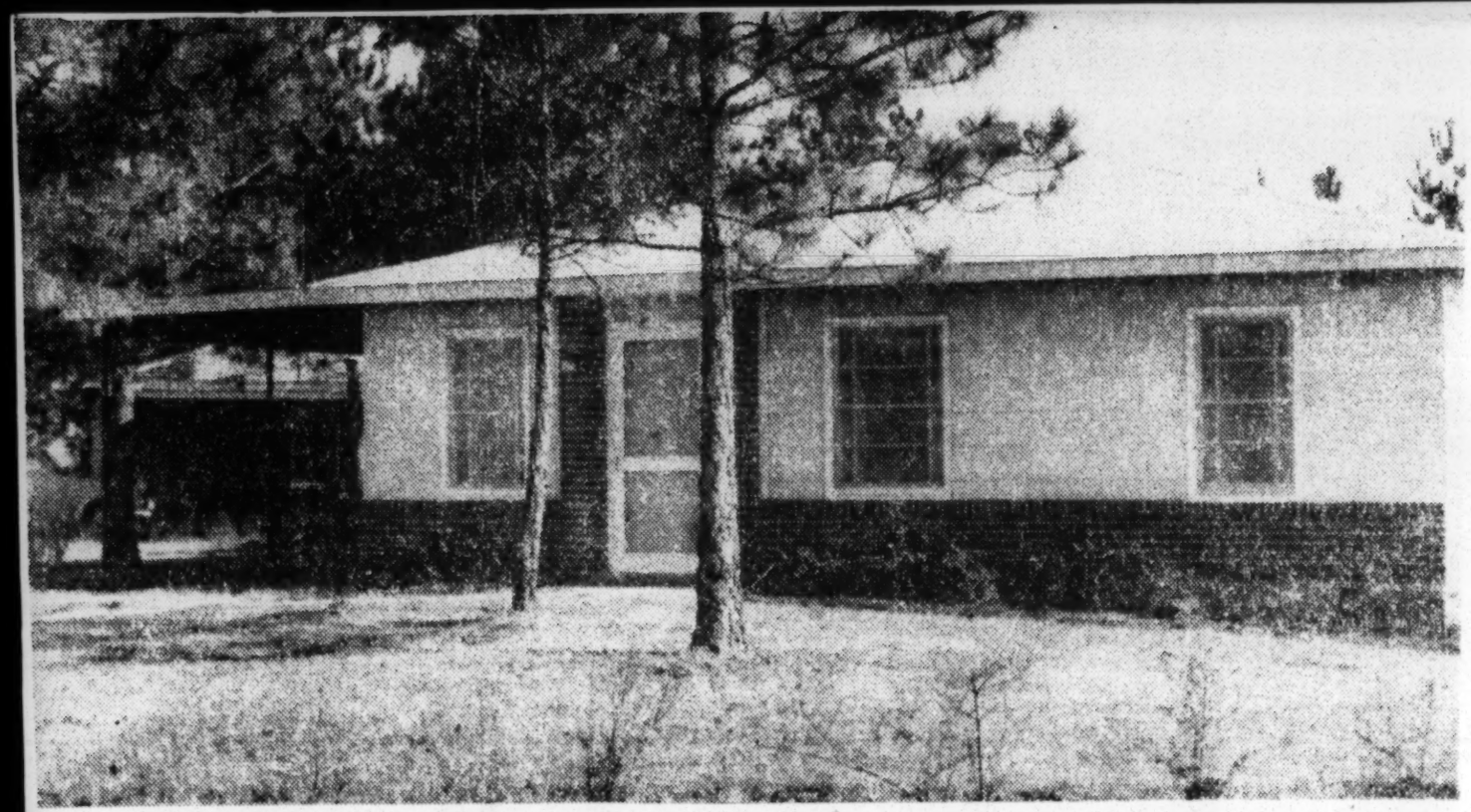
* * *

FOR EXAMPLE, Atlanta will be responsible for financing approximately $6,000,000 of the $18,000,000 project. Based on experiences in other cities, officials estimate that the redeveloped areas will increase tax collections by more than $6,000,000 during the first ten years after the property is resold.

In other words, the city will be refunded its investment within ten years and from then on it is all clear profit. The city gets the tax profit from both its own investment and the two-thirds paid by the federal government.

In addition to this Atlanta will save even more by reducing costly services, such as police and fire protection, in slum areas.

(Next in The Atlanta Journal: What will happen to Atlantians living in urban-renewal areas?)



. . . AND NEAT, CLEAN HOMES LIKE THIS WILL TAKE THEIR PLACE ON ATLANTA SCENE
This House Was Built in Another City Under Same Program Now Planned Here

Find The Housing Areas

In the Urban Renewal Committee of the Atlanta ... has approved and sent to Washington plans ... projects, there still remains some confusion in the ... as to where thousands of displaced persons will ... expected, or can expect to live. It is high time that the com... leadership get together for more positive and final solu... the most imminent question on the minds of many: ... can we move from our present location?" They want to ... more positive approach to the establishment of housing ... the part of the city and private developers, who should ... together to insure that Atlanta's mammoth redevelop... renewal programs reach full fruition.

We are surely for the development of an Atlanta as free from slums and inadequate housing as possible. Regardless of the issues, large or small, Atlanta must take and maintain her place as one of America's model and progressive cities. There must be more breathing space for her citizens and their business and industry. And, the requirements of our new Housing Code must be adhered to by builders, landlords and just plain residents.

However, the big question of where our shifted citizens can move is the biggest issue confronting us. The Relocation Committees and the Aldermanic Board must face up to it. Find and pinpoint the areas where these people may find adequate and desirable housing space, since they are being moved to make for a greater Atlanta. On this depends the entire success of the Urban Renewal and Redevelopment Program.

Housing And Urban Re-Newal

The new Urban Re-Development crusade which started off with such unabated enthusiasm, seems to have reached the point where re-location areas is the big obstruction to the program. The huge expressways, city by-passes and modernized public housing, all have inured to our prestige. But it is counter to the law governing re-newal to displace people with no where for them to go.

We all are acquainted with the conditions which led up to this crisis in housing; we also know of the serious perils of the slums that are to be eradicated. Now, we are met face to face with a sacred obligation of finding the land for the resettlement of those who are being forced to seek quarters elsewhere. Home and hearth come first with them and where they are to probably spend the rest of their natural lives is of grave concern.

Above all, the land should be available for the economic and industrial convenience of the dweller; not too far out, and yet beyond the noise and business congested hazards. The problem of finding this additional land might be helped by the formation of local committees of both racial groups, in order that the matter might be expedited as soon as possible, that further needless delays might not ensue.

Keeping in mind the fact that more Negro than white families are affected, the available land should be adequately proportioned. Surely this is no time for members of the Aldermanic Board to be dragging their feet in a matter of such grave concern.

Selfishness should never enter into this critical situation. The getting of adequate and satisfactory housing for those dislocated should be a first principle. The 221 plan would afford one way out. People of sufficient income would be settled in this type of housing which must come up to rigid specifications; no stigma could be attached to such a measure and the middle income groups would be set up in such quarters as they could comfortably meet. The low income groups and those unable or unready to begin buying a home would furnish an overflowing market for those who sponsor the public housing program.

It is reported that a move will be made Monday in the Board of Aldermen for the building of 221 houses which will be built at a cost of $10,000 each. Built in large numbers this amount can give the builder a fair profit and the buyer a good home. So we hope the Board of Aldermen will give a decisive nay to any efforts to stop or delay this type of housing. Let's watch closely what happens Monday.

All in all, this is no time to take into account whose ox is likely to be gored; the acute housing shortage suggests that every housing interest will be taken care of.

A final word in this resume would be the intimation that many of the people to be relocated are interested in home ownership as well as housing. There are people who never owned a home who would welcome the program whereby they could come into the ownership of where they live.

FHA HEAD URGES LOWER COSTS, BETTER HOUSING FOR NATION

PREDICTS OVER MILLION NEW HOMES FOR COUNTRY

Daily World Atlanta Ga. 4-19-57 P-1

Federal Housing Commissioner Norman P. Mason Thursday told a group in Atlanta that his primary interest, as head of the Government's mortgage insurance activities, was to see to it that an ever-increasing number of low and moderate income families were given the opportunity to purchase suitable homes of their own.

Mr. Mason predicted construction would begin this year on over a million new homes in the nation.

The statement was made during a press conference, attended also by Al Thompson FHA Race Relations Adviser, and John F. Thigpen, state director.

Mr. Mason was asked to make predictions of what FHA would accomplish. He said it was "safe" to state this. He added "I hope Congress will take action to increase VA. interest rates."

He had described the Veterans Administration program as "suffering", because of the interest picture. FHA loan applications are up, he said, and general loans are about the same.

Mr. Mason painted a picture of the present where he declared "The American public still pays the same proportion of housing." Things were settled once before, he said, but "now money is tight again, and the problem is back."

"We use credit now," Mason declared. "We all live this way". The average man works harder, he added, his wife works, all to gain a better place to live while they still are young enough to enjoy it.

"They don't wait until they're old today."

He said young people mainly are seeking low downpayments without worrying too much about interest rates, or other problems.

"Builders must constantly seek practical means of cutting construction cost, and the home selling industry should make every effort to reduce the so-called closing costs -- the charges for all the various services involved in the sale of a house.'

In seeking to provide "more home for the money", the FHA Commissioner urged builders and designers to concentrate every effort on low-cost housing in an earnest effort to broaden the base of home ownership in America.

"Mortgage companies and the legal profession also have an opportunity to place home ownership within the grasp of a greater number of people by reducing the cost of buying or trading a home," he said.

The Commissioner, here from Washington, D. C., explained that FHA's efforts to reduce downpayments are seriously hampered by the rising cost to the buyer of the incidental transactions involved in closing a sale. He disclosed that FHA's recent announcement of a two percent cut in downpayments was made because housing was not being completed at a rate sufficient to meet the demand.

"We need to build at least a million new houses each year to take care of new households being formed and to replace homes demolished or no longer usable," he said.

Mr. Mason described an FHA program especially conceived to make desirable housing available for people sixty years and older. "We must meet the housing needs of all Americans," he said, "not only those in the great middle income group or the so-called typical home buyers, but each according to his need."

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 7 mi. A-19-57 P-1 46a

ALFRED THOMPSON (left) Atlanta Race Relations Advisor, Federal Housing Administration is shown talking with FHA chief Norman P. Mason following a press conference in Atlanta Thursday. The FHA top official called for lower costs and better housing for all people. — (Perry's Photo)

Atlanta Used As An Index

Housing for all the people has been one of the nation's top problems. But no one will overlook the fact that some strides have been made in eliminating this problem through the Federal Housing Administration.

Outstanding achievements in this direction may be seen in the improvements of housing in Atlanta, particularly so, among minorities. Such an observation has been made even by the Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration during a recent visit to the city.

Charles F. Bigety has not only praised the housing program in Atlanta to Atlantans, but has taken his observations to other parts of the country to show that "FHA and the home building and home financing industries have made real progress in providing more and better housing for minority group families."

The Commissioner pointed to Atlanta as an educational center and the number of owned and operated businesses by Negroes, indicating that this was a positive force exerting a wholesome desire for improvement in overall living conditions.

In his speech at Prairie View A. and M. College recently, he told his audience. "Let your imagination take you on a tour of the rolling hills and valleys inside the city of Atlanta. There will unravel before your eyes a wonderful pattern of a community that has been growing ....." He cited the planning in Atlanta, the number of units being developed and the civic and community awakening of decent thinking on the question of housing aroused through the FHA program.

Atlanta has gained a national and international reputation for good and attractive housing, and the FHA program deserves a lot of credit for what has been implemented here.

A lot of praise should also go to the race relations officer here for playing a major role in the educational aspects of the FHA program. Those seeking his guidance have come away with the conviction that Atlanta and many other cities in this area, could not have moved forward as rapidly without the service of this office. Behind all great achievements lie the spirit, dedication and genuine planning with an eye on the future. It is good that the Commissioner came to Atlanta. It is also good that he is using a city like this as an index for a rapidly advancing housing program through FHA.

Bids Submitted On Augusta Negro Housing

Constitution State News Service

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 6 (AP)—The M. B. Kahn Construction Co., of Columbia, S.C. submitted the apparent low bid for erecting a 250-unit Negro housing project in Augusta.

The Kahn bid was $2,239,484, according to Elbert P. Peabody of the Augusta Housing Authority.

The authority opened the bids yesterday and referred all to architects and engineers for study.

Hal R. Powell, Augusta housing director, said the one-story duplex would be erected as the first half of the Negro housing program approved several months ago.

Regional Housing Clinic To Stress Citizens' Role

Dr. Rufus E. Clement and Q. V. Williamson announced Saturday that the primary emphasis of the Housing Clinic called for November 14 and 15 will be to enlighten the general public, particularly the non-white segment of the community on problems and procedures in conservation, Urban Renewal, rehabilitation, and slum clearance.

The two-day clinic will convene at Atlanta University and is being co-sponsored by The Empire Estate Board and The Atlanta University Center which includes Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman Colleges Gammon Theological Seminary, as well as Atlanta University.

Mr. Williamson points out that there is considerable misunderstanding about "this new idea -- Urban Renewal; many of our citizens are wondering what this thing is all about." In the metropolitan area of Greater Atlanta one workable program affecting three areas already has been approved. Moreover in the state of Georgia there are more than fifty workable Urban Renewal Projects approved. These are scattered in communities throughout the entire state.

TO HELP CITIZENS

The program for the Housing Clinic is being organized so as to help the citizens to understand the complexities of the Urban Renewal Program. In order to understand local citizens must take an active part in decision making; they must understand and work with local governmental bodies and community leadership. They must also see relationships in terms of governmental functions between local, state, regional, and federal authorities.

In the last analysis the idea of Urban Renewal is based on a program of "self improvement action." Therefore, civic participation is essential for the idea is not one of planning for but planning with local citizery.

The following topics will be discussed with the aid of expert resource persons: (1) Urban Renewal What It Is and How It Works (2) Relocation Problems, Plans and Citizens Participation (3) F. H. A. Programs of Assistance (4) Home Loan Financing (5) Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Programs (6) Extending Conventional Financing to Home Builders and Brokers (7) Federal ad Local Agencies Concern and Responsibility (8) The Community-Wide Stake of Citizens of Urban Renewal.

The community will have an opportunity to meet and hear a large number of housing experts and resource persons. Among the number of invited speakers are: B. T. McGraw Racial Relations Service, Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C.; George B. Nesbitt, Assistant to the Commissioner, Urban Renewal Administration Washington, D. C.; and Dr. George W. Snowden, Minority Group Housing Advisor Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

* * * * *

The speed of light was first measured accurately by Albert A. Michelson, who was a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in 1873

IF CITY PAYS SHARE

Slum Clearance Funds Approved for Valdosta

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—A $1,332,334 loan and a $539,304 grant to the Valdosta, Ga., Housing Authority was announced today by the Urban Renewal Project.

The federal agency said, however, that the city will have to demonstrate that it has sufficient money available to finance its share of the cost before the project can proceed.

The 62-acre area contains 201 dwelling units, most of which are classified as substandard. The 140 families living there would be offered relocation in other quarters. Plans call for redevelopment of the area for commercial and industrial uses. The cleared land would be sold to private redevelopers for those purposes.

Estimated net cost of the project is $770,676. This represents the difference between the cost of acquiring, clearing and preparing the land for redevelopment, and the return from its resale at fair value. The federal grant is designed to cover two-thirds of the deficit and includes an allowance to aid in relocating residents. Local contributions would cover the remaining one-third of the loss.

Court Approves Principle Of Voluntary Segregation

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — The principle of voluntary racial segregation was approved by a federal appeals court Wednesday in a decision against integration in a Savannah public housing project.

The 5th Dist. Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld a ruling by U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Scarlett that Queen Cohen, Savannah Negro woman, may not live in the Fred Wessels Homes, a white-occupied project.

The appeals court decision said there was "no reasonably certain proof that the appellant actually desired to become a tenant in that public housing."

This apparently referred to the fact that the action was brought as a test case by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The decision noted also that "governmentally enforced segregation is denied" by the defendants.

46a 1957

HOUSING CONFERENCE

Defender 46a
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-8-57 P. 21

HOUSING CONFERENCE — Portion of the huge group of participants during the Housing conference held at Prairie View A&M college, Prairie View, Texas. More than 200 persons in the housing and finance fields attended the one-day conference which had as its theme "Financing Low Cost Housing and Urban Renewal." Charles A. Sigety, deputy commissioner, FHA, Washington, D. C., was the keynote speaker.

CONGRESS URGED TO SPUR HOUSING

New York Times

Official of Conference Asks Slum Visits in a Plea for 200,000 Units a Year

Mon 6-17-57

PRESIDENT HAILS GROUP

46a

Local Authorities' Failure to Take Up Slack Called No Sign of Drop in Need

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Senators and Representatives were urged today to "see and smell" the slums back home during the Congressional recess.

Lee F. Johnson, executive vice president of the National Housing Conference, said that such action by Congressmen might take the Federal public housing program out of a serious rut.

Mr. Johnson declared that the "actual need for public housing, if urban renewal is to move ahead" was about 200,000 new units a year. He said that the Housing and Home Finance Agency had approved in the last twelve months contracts for only eighteen projects with a total of 1,810 units. The 1956 Housing Act had authorized 35,000 units a year for each of two years.

"When the new fiscal year arrives two weeks from tomorrow," said Mr. Johnson, "there will be some 67,000 units available for contract to be executed in the following twelve months with no new Congressional authority required."

Mr. Johnson and other advocates of more Federal aid for public and private housing, here for the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Housing Conference, want to convince members of Congress and Federal housing officials that the failure of local housing authorities to take up the slack in the aid authorized last year is no sign of a diminishing need.

Message by President

President Eisenhower sent the following message to the conference:

"To the members of the National Housing Conference assembled in their twenty-sixth annual meeting I send greetings and warm welcome to the Capital city.

"The provision of decent housing, the removal of slums and the sound expansion of our communities are vital concerns to all citizens. In the pursuit of these objectives, your organization plays a leading role. With the cooperation and partnership of the powerful forces changing the faces of our cities and towns, we can continue to advance the living standards of every American family. Best wishes for a successful meeting."

Mr. Johnson was the principal pseaker at tonight's opening meeting. Members of both houses of Congress who are writing housing legislation will address tomorrow's open sessions. They also will have discussions with conference leaders, Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, will participate in the talks.

Ira S. Robbins, chairman of the board of the National Housing Conference, said in an interview today that local housing authorities had been blocked by "red tape and bedevilment by Washington agencies" from availing themselves of the Congressional authorizations.

"It takes time to get a local project planned," said Mr. Robbins. "The detailed supervision from Washington puts in their way obstacles that often seem insurmountable. They never know what Washington will do next. There is no continuity to the program."

Authorization Cut Down

Pointing out that the 1949 housing act had provided for 810,000 units, at the rate of 135,000 a year for six years, Mr. Robbins said this was later cut down so that there were never more than 75,000 units authorized in a year and usually only 35,000.

Mr. Robbins also is executive director of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York. He was chairman of tonight's conference session.

The conference adopted twenty resolutions. The gist of them was that the "great promise" of the Housing Act of 1949 had failed and that a fresh look at the housing problem was needed. They urged new procedures, restoration of local responsibility in housing administration, and elimination of much Federal supervision over local housing programs.

The major policy resolution said that Congress and the President had adopted a "housing as usual" attitude. It said they had lost sight of the 1949 goal of "a large-scale, low-rent public housing program to provide decent housing for low-income families whose needs were not being met in the private market, and a slum clearance and urban redevelopment program to modernize our cities and rid them of the cancerous growth of urban blight."

Another resolution said that Mr. Cole and the heads of constituent Federal agencies "must be held fully responsible" for "maladministration of the existing programs."

Another resolution asserted that there was need for 500,000 new dwellings a year for low-income families. It said: "While we recognize that a low-rent housing program of such magnitude can not be initiated at this time, we call for resumption of a large-scale program. A minimum of 200,000 units a year should be authorized."

V

Boost In Interest Rejected

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 4-13-57

Few Eligible Tops Take Advantage Of Government Help

p. 3

By HUGH L. MORRIS

WASHINGTON—INS — The Administration has given up hopes of getting the interest rate on GI home loans boosted to five per cent, and the program for veterans appears doomed to trickle out.

"As things stand now", said a veterans administration official, "about all we can do is pat them on the head and wish them well".

• • •

TO DATE, only one out of every four eligible veterans has taken advantage of the benefit to buy a home. It expires next year for world war two veterans but is good until 1965 for Korean veterans If the congressional front holds firm against raising the four and one-half per cent interest rate, GI home loans still may survive by a liberalization of FHA terms or by a decline in the money market.

• • •

THE HOUSE veterans affairs committee has rejected the increase twice and the full House once. If any considerable number of senators favor it, they have yet to be heard from in the controversy.

After the second defeat in the House committee last week several administration spokesmen admitted privately that it appeared hopeless.

• • •

AT THE PRESENT time practically no existing homes are being sold under the pro-

ones handled are by builders who have arranged financing through established channels to lenders. Applications were off to 25,773 in February from 31,620 in January and 44,569 in October before rumors started of the FHA- jump to five per cent. The high point was 62;682 in October of 1955.

• • •

SOME OF the slack will be taken up in FHA and conventional mortgage financing, but their higher interest rates and down payments will drive away many veterans who might otherwise buy homes. Federal Housing chief, Albert M. Cole estimates that it will reduce housing starts this year by 100,000 to a total of one million. The one million mark reportedly is considered by the administration as the rock bottom level to which housing will be permitted to dip before some effective government aid is extended. Starts in February were at an aannual rate of 915,-000 with little improvement in sight.

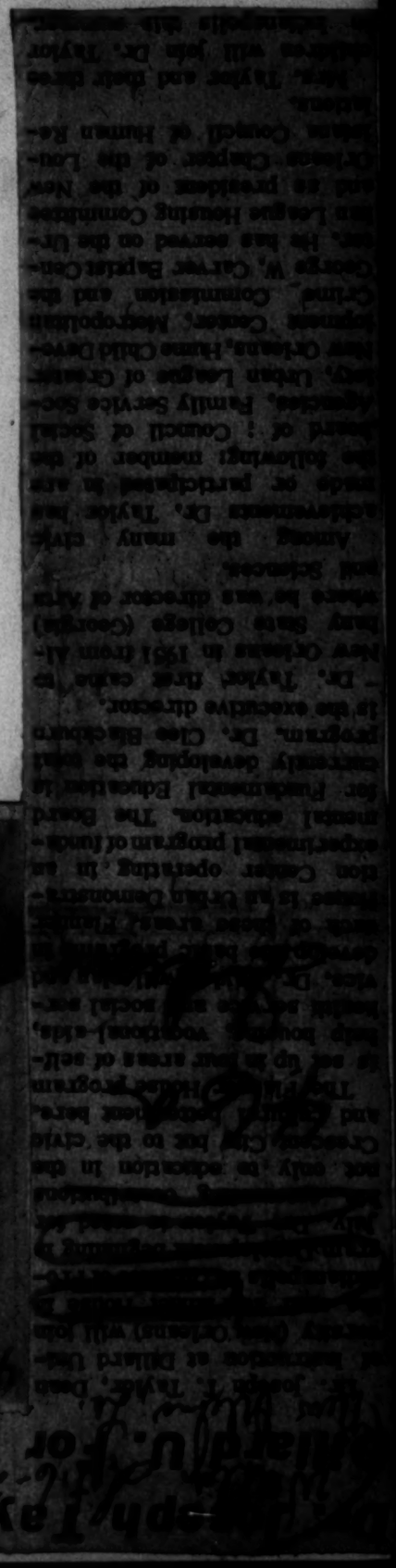
• • •

THE AID conceivable could be in the form of more liberal FHA terms than the lower down payments previously recommended. Congress is looking for ways to blend the programs and retain veterans benefits.

Although the money market seems to have stabilized, the experts see no increase in the flow of mortgage funds for six months or more.

• • •

DIRECT LOANS will continue in limited volume in eligible areas but there is not enough government money to replace the six billion dollar annual rate of private investment in GI home mortgages. A last minute rush of applications before the deadline July 25, 1958, is possible if the interest rate declines until four and one half per cent GI home mortgages again are competitive in the market.



Joseph T. Taylor Leaves
For New Post

Dr. Joseph T. Taylor, Dean of Instruction at Dillard University in New Orleans, will join Texas Southern University (Houston) where he was director of Arts and Sciences.

Among the many activities and achievements Dr. Taylor has made or participated in are the following: member of the Board of : Council of Social Agencies, Family Service Society, Urban League of Greater New Orleans, Home Child Development Center, Metropolitan Christ Commission and the George W. Carver Baptist Center. He has served on the Urban League housing Committee and is president of the New Orleans Chapter of the National Council of Human Relations.

Dr. Taylor and their three children will join Dr. Taylor in the executive director.

A Basic Social Problem

Wilm 6-5-57 The Charlotte [N.C.] Observer

The Senate has properly killed a bill that proposed the sterilization of any [illegible] who gave birth to two or more [illegible] out of wedlock.

[illegible] confronted with a police state [illegible] to a basic social problem. It [illegible] Sen. D. J. Ross put it, "going [illegible] to shoot elephants with bird-[illegible]."

[illegible] to turn down a heavy-handed approach is not to solve the problem at [illegible] it was aimed. And there is no [illegible] that the problem exists to a significant degree.

[illegible] worries Gov. Hodges. It worries state [illegible] officials and state health officials. It has driven several legislatures [illegible] to find a remedy for illegitimacy [illegible] be subsidized from public [illegible] funds.

[illegible] the General Assembly's trouble could be the fact that no one has made a basic, thorough study of the problem of illegitimacy in North Carolina. A senator presumes [illegible] illegitimate babies in order to collect welfare checks. The governor feels [illegible] appointment of [illegible] to solve the problem. Welfare officials frown upon both notions and describe the problem as one of long range, to be met by long range effort. And certainly they are basically correct in that attitude.

It seems, however, that a study of the problem by both laymen and professionals might provide a better understanding and furnish suggestions for quickening the attack.

There should be ways of better coordinating an effort by health and welfare departments against the problem. [illegible] probably could be done through education. The cooperation of various church agencies might be obtained, since the problem is primarily—though not entirely—a Negro problem.

The General Assembly should consider the creation of a commission to make a study over the next two years. Such research could turn up basic answers for both the assembly and for [illegible] state agencies who deal with the problem. So far there has been little more than loose assumptions and reckless remedies.

There is no short haul answer to illegitimacy, because it is grounded in problems that are not easily eradicated. But at least if the problem were more widely understood, and suggestions [illegible] by those who study it in depth, there would be a stronger basis for [illegible] upon it.

The Bill To Curb Illegitimacy

Oppose

There is now pending in Springfield a bill to amend the Public Assistance Code so as to provide that the birth of two or more illegitimate children shall be considered evidence of the unsuitability of the home. Such evidence would make mandatory for court action to remove the child from the care of the mother.

There was a great public outcry when the measure was first proposed. The objection did not come from the people who are receiving public assistance, but from well informed taxpayers whose interest the legislators are presumed to represent. Yet the senate, ignoring deliberately the voice of its constituents, approved the bill. It is now before the House.

We do not believe that the enactment of such a bill is in the best interest of society. Illegitimacy cannot be arrested by legislative mumbo jumbo. And, our Representatives down state know it better than we. They know that it is a problem of long historical antecedence, and one that should not be tackled without the sound counsel of sociologists and professional social workers who are not likely to be emotional about so [illegible] a human equation.

[illegible] are not concerned about solving social ills; they are using this tragic human dilemma as a means to advance their own political fortunes.

They [illegible] that removal of illegitimate children from the home will not provide relief to the taxpayer. The cost of setting to motion the legal machinery to carry out the provisions of the bill would in the long run exceed by far the present allotment to ADC families. Anyway, we would be punishing innocent children for the sins of their forbears if the bill is passed.

It is the moral as well legislative responsibility of our state Representatives to seek a constructive solution to this problem. The positive and intelligent approach would be to provide enough qualified staff to develop a sound and effective rehabilitative program for the unwed mothers.

In dollars and cents, it is far cheaper to provide for the child born out of wedlock through ADC than through placement in tax supported or voluntary child welfare agencies. The fact is that the cost to the public would be more than doubled for every child removed from ADC and placed in an institution or a foster home. This bill must be killed.

New Bill Aimed At Housing Bias

By MARK ADAM

A housing bill prohibiting racial discrimination in the rental and sale of "any publicly-assisted housing accommodations" was introduced in the General Assembly last week by representatives of both parties.

The sponsors of the "open occupancy" measure HB 528, are Assemblymen Horsely, Scariano, Mikva, Harewood, Porter, Wilson, Robinson, Dawson, Armstrong, Carter and Davis. These men expressed confidence that this bill which is patterned after the New York Fair Housing Practices law will pass if the voters demand action from their representatives in Springfield.

One citizens group interested in open occupancy in Chicago housing has scheduled a meeting to back the bill for Friday, March 29, at 3:30 p.m. at 123 W. Madison st.

The Chicago Plan commission and the Mayor's Human Relation commission are among the local agencies which have recommended the enactment of "enforceable open occupancy legislation similar to the New York State Act."

The measure introduced last week is in the nature of an amendment to the Illinois civil rights law. Under the broad definition of "publicly assisted housing" in the amendment almost seventy-five per cent of the housing now being built would be covered.

The new measure has a broad coverage because it includes in its scope funds obtained for housing purposes from banks and other institutions which insure their funds with the federal government. The following excerpts indicate the scope:

"As used herein 'publicly-assisted housing accommodations" includes . . . all lawful housing which after July 1, 1957 is financed in whole or in part whether as to acquisition, construction, repair or maintenance, by an existing mortgage or other loan guaranteed or insured as to repayments, in whole or in part, by the federal government or any agency thereof or by the state or any of its political subdivisions or any agency thereof."

The bill has been referred to the Judiciary committee of the House.

Apartment Boom Offsets Slump In Housing Building

Cumulative figures, showing the volume of single and multiple dwelling unit construction for the first five months of 1957, indicate that the slump in the number of dwelling units resulting from the continuing decline in home construction, is being off-set by the increasing number of dwelling units resulting from the continuing decline in home construction, is being offset by the increasing number of dwelling units provided by the rising volume of apartment construction.

This observation was made by Building Comm. George L. Ramsey in releasing figures, showing the volume of building construction in Chicago for May and the first five months of 1957.

Permits issued for apartment building construction in Chicago for the period reflected a total valuation of $25,947.094 and provided 3,254 dwelling units.

DIRECT CONTRAST

This increase in valuation or 23.91 per cent over the corresponding five-month period a year ago, is in direct contrast to the decrease in both valuation and units provided in the single family classification of construction.

Total valuation of single family construction for the first five months amounted to $27,738,044 an provided 2,466 dwelling units as compared to $33,673,100 in valuation and 3,196 dwelling units for the first five months of 1956, a decrease in valuation of $5,395,050 or 17.21 per cent and a decrease of 734 or 22.97 per cent in the number of dwelling units provided.

Dollar volume of construction for May, 1957 totaled $29,674,476, up $989,734 above the volume for the corresponding month a year ago, and $2,125,519 or 7.72 per cent above the preceding month of April.

Chicago Opens Housing Project

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The Chicago Housing Authority opened for occupancy Wednesday, the first building in its newest housing project, Stateway Gardens, located at 35th and State Sts.

The 10-story building at 3542-44 South State Street will contain 18 one-bedroom units, 54 with two bedrooms, 56 with three bedrooms, two with four bedrooms and two with five bedrooms.

First tenants to move in were Mr. and Mrs. Don Gibson, and their two children, Don, Jr., age 2, and Raun, 4 months. They now occupy a two-bedroom unit for which they will pay $55 a month, including utilities.

The Gibsons moved from a two-story house which had been converted into small apartments, where they had been paying $12.50 a week Don Gibson is a 25-year-old veteran who is employed by the Electro-Motive Division of General Motors in LaGrange, Ill.

When all eight apartment buildings in Stateway Gardens are completed, the $22,500,000 housing development will contain homes for 1,644 of the city's low-income families. The development runs from 25th to 39th Streets between State Street and the Rock Island tracks. In addition to the apartment buildings on which construction is expected to be completed by the spring of 1958 the site will contain a management and maintenance building, a heating plant and a community building.

The Board of Education is constructing a new elementary school costing $1,500,000 adjacent to the South end of the site, and the Chicago Park District will staff and supervise recreational and educational programs in the community building.

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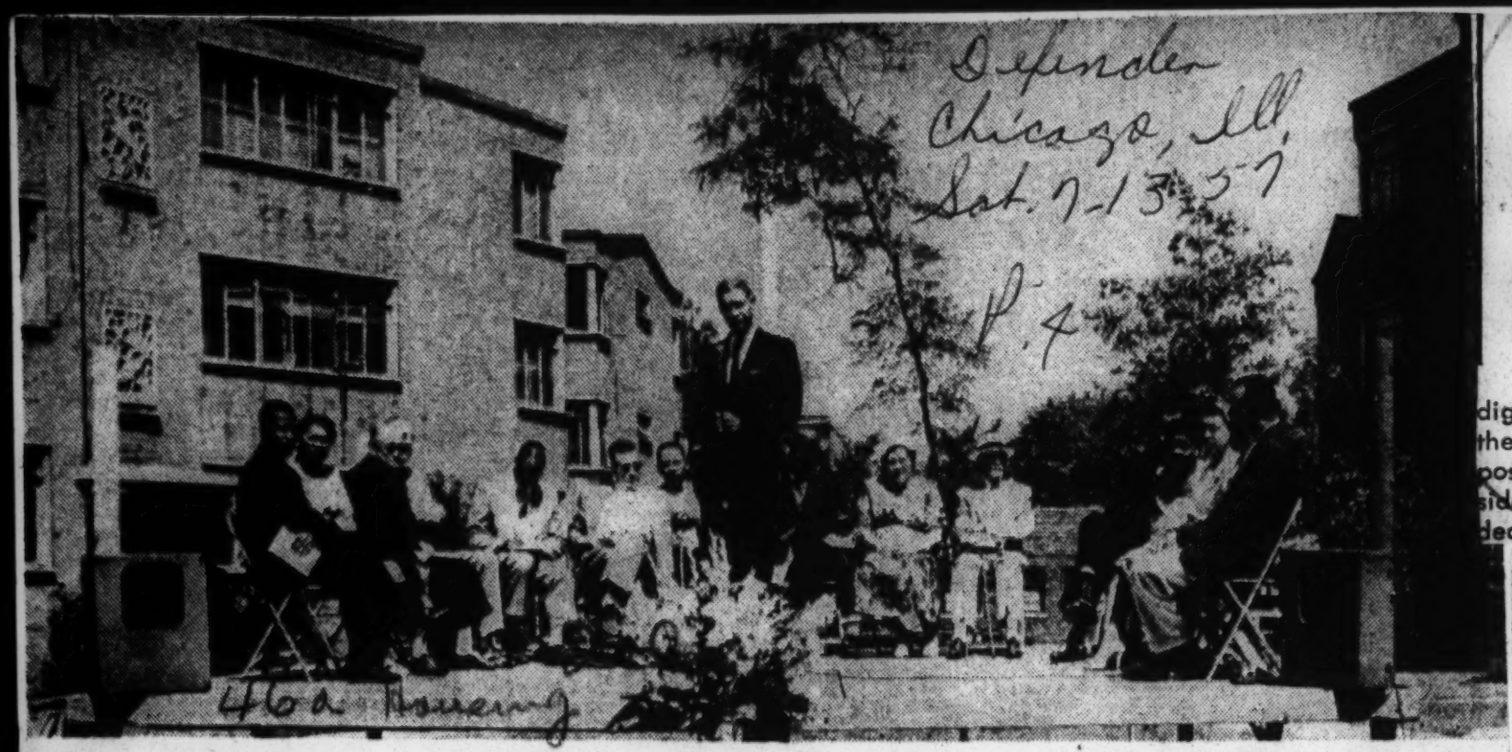


EDWIN C. BERRY, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, delivers address at formal installation for new officers of the Parkway Gardens homes Council, held last Sunday. A gift was presented to the retiring president, Samuel M. Dixon.

Install New Officers Of Parkway Garden Council

New officers of the Parkway Gardens Homes Council were installed last week during a formal ceremony and presentation on the garden lawn. Highlight of the event was a presentation of a watch to Samuel M. Dixon a retiring president.

Principal speaker was Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, who spoke on the value of co-operative effort in following a constructive program.

Officers installed were:

Nathaniel M. Lofton, president; Julius C. Thomas, first vice president; Guila Kaho, second vice president; William James, third vice president; Irma L. Lewis, recording secretary; Edith Clem, assistant; Francella Mitchell, corresponding secretary; Julia Lester, financial secretary, and Louis H. Piper, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE UNIT

Executive committee members are Samuel Dixon, Charles McGill, Harvey Adams, Thelma Stowers, Maurice Huffman, Robert Little.

Alderman Sidney A. Jones jr., was master of ceremonies.

The council is composed of adult residents of Parkway Gardens which is made up of 694 dwelling units in 35 buildings, covering 2½ square blocks.

Shares are available in the modern residence for those who can qualify.

"Slum" Insurance Policy Cancellations Hit By Landlords

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Chicago Negro property owners, indignant at the mass cancellation of their insurance policies by the Nation's leading companies, this week demanded a full exposure of the Jim Crow tactics which stigmatize the entire Southside community, because of a few disastrous fires that brought death to some of its residents.

A prominent business man, J. Hunter Smith, placed the blame for this hardest blow directed against Negro citizens—since Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837—squarely on Mayor Richard J. Daley, who, after the tragic fires and destruction of property, appealed to insurance firms to stop writing policies on the Southside "slum properties."

"BLIGHTED AND SLUM AREAS"

Mayor Daley, Smtih continued also publicly asked mortgage firms and lending agencies to withhold loans on these properties, the effect being to brand the entire Southside Negro section as blighted area. This, despite the fact that many of the Negro-owned homes and apartment buildings are maintained in excellent condition and conform to rigid specifications of the City Building Code.

The property owners resent the Mayor's action which has resulted in the mass cancellation of insurance, and denounce the indifference and apathy of City and State insurance officials to remedy the deplorable situation.

One of City Hall officials expressed the opinion that Mayor Daley, in his statement to the Press, was directing his attack mainly at absentee landlords, some of whom, for years have rented fier-trap, kitchenet apartments to Negroes at exorbitant rates, and who, themselves, live in comfort and luxury in plush communities outside the "blighted area."

Churchmen Okay Hyde Park Plan

The board of directors of The Church Federation of Greater Chicago has approved in principle the Hyde Park-Kenwood Urban Renewal plan and has recommended its approval to the City Council.

An Analysis of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Urban renewal issue has been adopted by the department of citizenship education and action.

The department, however, suggests the following amendments to the plan:

1. Include at least 200 units of low-cost public housing to be built on scattered sites.

2. Provide for resale of some of the cleared land to the Chicago Dwellings Association and to co-operative groups who will build houses or apartments at prices within the reach of middle-income families.

3. Provide for the protection of property-owners who improve their property according to the plan.

4. Assure that some appropriate city agency, will devote the necessary time and effort to assist each displaced family to find a satisfactory place to live.

Report Sale Of Rosenwald Apts.

The ownership of one of the first large scale housing projects erected in Chicago is about to change hands.

The Rosenwald family association, a non-profit corporation, has announced the proposed sale of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments, occupying the block bounded by Michigan ave., 47th st., Wabash ave. and 46th st. to Michigan blvd. Garden Apts., Inc.

The buyer corporation is controlled by persons who are long standing friends of the Rosenwald family and the association has been assured of a continuation of the same basic policies in the operation of the apartments that have existed since their erection.

Leonard M. Riesen, who is president and a director of the corporation and Nathan W. Levin, who is also a director, have been associated with the property from its inception and no changes are contemplated in the operating personnel.

Draper and Kramer will have charge of management for the buyer, with Gwendolyn Minerbrook as resident agent, and the firm of Sonneschein-Lautmann - Levinson - Roeser - Carlin and Nath is acting as counsel for the buyer. The transaction will be consumated about Aug. 1.

The property consists of 453 apartments of which 24 per cent are three rooms, 58 per cent are four rooms and 18 per cent are five rooms. There are 16 stores fonting on 47th st.

Credit 'Discrimination' Is Hit by Home Builders

Central Reserve Facility Creation Is Sought

By FRANK SCHNEIDER
(The Times-Picayune Real Estate Editor)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21—The home building industry's top spokesmen Monday called upon the government to halt the "unfair discrimination" of credit controls and to create a central reserve facility to open new sources of mortgage investment funds.

In his keynote address at the 13th annual convention-exposition of the National Association of Home Builders, president Joseph Haverstick said there must be a major overhaul of America's credit control and taxation policies to avert a further slump in housing construction "that could unsettle the entire economy."

Haverstick was particularly critical of the Federal Reserve board's "tight money" policy on grounds that it squeezes the home buyer and builder unfairly without cutting down the use of credit by big capital spenders.

'Tremendous Expansion'

Major industries are going ahead with "tremendous expansions," he said, because the government's rapid write-off program permits these industries to write off a big part of the cost of their borrowings.

This is unfair competition for available credit and the elimination of these tax benefits, except in essential cases, would reduce inflationary pressures on the American credit supply and restore an equitable balance to the money market, he said.

Home builders do not seek special privilege but ask for an end to the "unfair discrimination" that has forced the home buyer and the builder to bear the entire brunt of credit control, he said.

'Can Finance Trip'

It is ironic, he said, that an American family can obtain credit to finance a European trip but can't finance a new home guaranteed by the US government.

Haverstick offered these recommendations to help ease the credit squeeze on housing:

1. A prompt and thorough-going study by Congress and the administration of the monetary and credit control system and of the over-all tax structure.

Stimulate Savings

2. A nationwide program to eliminate greater consumer savings in order to put more money into the credit supply.

3. Increase in the VA interest rate to bring it into line with the recently raised rate on FHA mortgages to revive lender interest in the GI housing program.

4. Development of new sources of mortgage credit through the huge pension trusts and labor union welfare funds.

5. A $250 million increase in treasury-owned capital in the Federal National Mortgage Association, which is rapidly running out of funds to support the mortgage market. This new capital stock would give FNMA an additional $2,500,000,000 authority to buy FHA and VA mortgages.

'Private Planning Needed'

The vice-president of NAHB told convention delegates at the Conrad Hilton hotel that both far-sighted government and private planning is needed to provide an adequate flow of construction and mortgage funds.

George S. Goodyear, first vice-president of the organization and a candidate for the presidency, said "liberalization of FHA terms" could provide all prospective home buyers with a device closely parallel with that in the VA program.

Expiration of the VA program in the next 18 months demands a strengthening and expansion of the FHA, he said.

May Be Temporary.

Changes in interest rate or in the details of the FNMA program may be no more than temporary expedients, it would seem. Goodyear said that all industry groups should have a mutual interest in the improvement of the mortgage credit picture, in the creation of central reserve facilities available to mortgage investors, in providing more adequate financing for community facilities and in the opening of new sources of mortgage investment funds.

Dr Arthur Upgren, dean of business administration at Dartmouth college said Monday that tight money policies adopted by the federal administration undoubtedly were a "little too effective" in the housing area.

He said he is sure that with the first evidence of restrained inflation, policies will be adopted to increase housing starts. This should come by mid-year, he said.

No Depression Seen

Dr. Upgren also said there is little likelihood of another economic depression in the near future.

Mrs. Albert Saucier Jr., president of the women's auxiliary, Home Builders Association of Greater New Orleans, Inc., Monday was elected to the nominating committee of the national auxiliary unit meeting here in conjunction with the NAHB.

On Tuesday Hamilton Crawford, Baton Rouge, Morgan Earnest and William R. Smolkin, both of New Orleans, will participate in a general session titled "Home Building is My Business."

Negroes Face Troubles In Housing Fight

"Not a week will go by, this year or next without some Negro family facing physical harm, property damage or loss of employment because of efforts to secure equality of housing opportunity," writes Carl Rowan in the August issue of Ebony.

The housing market, says the prize-winning reporter and author, more than anything else in the nation stands as a symbol of racial inequality, and housing is the one commodity that no Negro, however renowned, can buy on a free and open market.

The great mass of Negroes remain sealed off in a world of cultural, social and economic isolation, because court invalidated restrictive covenants have been replaced by conspiracy techniques of demagoguery and intimidation by northern counterparts of Dixie's white citizens councils.

Rowan's article, "Why Negroes Move Into White Neighborhoods" tells of the Negro's need and desire for decent housing, and overcoming the lack of freedom to move. He cites the crowded conditions in northern cities and says of some of the worst areas of Harlem, "to get comparable overcrowding you would have to put all the people of the United States in Philadelphia."

Three hard dying fears in the white community, according to Rowan, stand as a major obstacle to the Negro's entry, 1) fear of economic loss, 2) intermarriage, and 3) the fear by some whites that they will not be so welcome or so highly regarded at "the club" if word get out that they have a Negro in their block.

TRUTH ABOUT HYDE PARK NEGRO LAND CLEARANCE

Crusader p. 4

You hear a lot of TALK pro and con about URBAN RENEWAL for the Hyde Park-Kenwood district but most people DON'T KNOW what URBAN RENEWAL is all about. What URBAN RENEWAL means where Negroes are concerned is simply this: Sat. 5-31-58

They are rebuilding CERTAIN AREAS of Hyde Park and Kenwood under a LAND CLEARANCE program which actually means NEGRO CLEARANCE from the desirable residential areas of Hyde Park and Kenwood by erecting new housing that will be priced OUT OF REACH of the average Negro apartment shopper. Chicago,

This program sponsored by JULIAN LEVI of the South East Chicago Commission and Chancellor LAWRENCE KIMPTON of the University of Chicago was COOKED UP to meet the threat of TOO MANY NEGROES swarming into Hyde Park and SCARING the old-line white residents into RUNNING AWAY FROM THEM.

LEVI AND KIMPTON of course deny it but they are committed to pushing through a program for a LILLY-WHITE HYDE PARK by TEARING DOWN the houses in which Negroes live and replacing them with HIGH PRICED apartments designed strictly for WHITE TENANCY. The REMOVAL side of the plot means NEGRO REMOVAL. Where? ANYWHERE but in Hyde Park and that portion of KENWOOD the whites want to keep for themselves.

They nearly died when DREXEL BLVD. WENT COLORED and they were ready for the undertaker when the NEGRO AVALANCHE swung Eastward into HYDE PARK BOULEVARD.

Now they're up on their hind legs MAKING A LAST DITCH FIGHT NOT ONLY against further encroachment but to CHASE OUT those Negroes who have dug in to stay.

We don't have the TYPE OF LEADERSHIP that will GUARANTEE our staying. In fact, we don't have leadership PERIOD.

During the recent outbreak of fatal fires, some Negro real estate men tried to sell Mayor Daley and other officials on the idea of setting up QUONSET HUTS for Negroes to live in in certain crowded South Side Areas.

They just as well had submitted a proposal to bring the LOG CABINS of the southern TENANT FARMERS to Chicago.

The root of the housing problem today is found in the fact that NOBODY HAS ADVANCED a program for NEIGHBORHOOD CONTROL OF TENANCY. Crux of the headache is to be found in the RUSH of greedy Negro as well as white LANDLORDS to turn EVERY BUILDING they can get their greasy hands on into SOME FORM OF KITCHENETTE occupancy in order to haul down MORE RENTS from property.

You're going to keep creating the conditions for SLUMS as long as landlords keep setting up more KITCHENETTE deals and tenants keep RENTING ROOMS in order to help pay the monthly rents.

For that is how HOODLUMS, PROSTITUTES, riff-raff and other undersirable get into nice neighborhoods in the first place.

Once they get in, you catch HELL trying to root 'em OUT. They are going to root OUT a lot of Negroes from Hyde Park and Kenwood before this URBAN RENEWAL deal is finished and other SLUM AREAS on the South Side are going to be INCREASINGLY overcrowded.

Fact is, the OVERALL plan of the whites behind Levi and Kimpton is to RECLAIM the WHOLE SOUTH SIDE from the Loop to 63rd Street and eventually force Negroes to make ROBBINS their stamping grounds. Watch and see!

Rules For Tenants New Plan Lists

Defender Chicago Ill. Sept 3-14-57

(Editor's Note: This story presents as a public service the eighth of a series of articles on Chicago's new housing code).

By GEORGE L. RAMSEY
Commissioner of Buildings

The whole idea behind the enforcement of the housing code is based on that old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

And what are we trying to prevent? We are trying to prevent blight, which slowly but surely, if not checked, will spread from one building to another, until an entire area is engulfed.

I think it is important for us to realize that this effort to prevent blight, is not only the CONCERN of tenants, but is their RESPONSIBILITY as well.

This brings us face to face with the inescapable fact, that people as well as buildings, contribute to the development of slums.

OCCUPANTS PART

Despite all we have said in previous articles about what the new housing code will mean in terms of better housing and in terms of raising minimum standards, no amount of enforcement by the Building Department, and no amount of compliance by owners, will bring about this desired quality of housing without full recognition of occupant responsibilities.

If, through careless housekeeping habits, conditions prevail which BREED vermin and rodents, daily extermination will be of little effect.

When exit stairways are used for storage, and emergency exit doors are blocked by refrigerators and stoves, the passage of volumes of laws prohibiting such practices, will not insure safe exit from the building in case of fire.

An owner may supply a hundred refuse cans, but they will do little to improve the sanitary condition of the premises, if, instead of depositing garbage in them, garbage is placed in bags in the hallways and on porches and thrown from windows.

REASONABLE CARE

If reasonable care is not exercised in the use of plumbing facilities, a CREW of maintenance men will not be able to keep sinks and water-closet bowls unobstructed.

Since all of these conditions are ones which the tenant can and must remedy, we have listed here the occupant responsibilities required under the provisions of the new housing code.

1. Each occupant must keep that part of the family unit which he occupies and controls in a clean, sanitary and safe condition.

2. He must keep all plumbing fixtures in a clean and sanitary condition and must use reasonable care in the use of them.

3. If his family unit is one thru which another family unit has a required means of exit, he must keep such means of exit clear and unencumbered at all times.

4. He must exterminate any insects rodents or other pests in his family unit if his is the only family unit in a multiple family dwelling so infested.

5. He must dispose of all garbage and other refuse only in the proper containers provided for that purpose and must place such refuse in the containers in a clean and sanitary manner.

6. He must hang and remove all screens required for his family unit unless the owner has agreed to supply such service.

7. He must not place on the premises any material which causes a fire hazard or otherwise endangers the health or safety of any occupant in the dwelling.

8. He must not place on the premises equipment or material which harbors insects, rodents or other pests.

9. He must not permit any family units rented to him to be so occupied as to violate any of the provisions of the housing code.

The uniqueness of this provision lies in its recognition of the fact that successful enforcement of the code demands a co-operative effort. Making tenants aware of their responsibilities, will go a long way in developing the team, so necessary, to produce this co-operative effort.

How Chicago Enforces City's Building Code

Defender Chicago Ill.

(Editor's Note: The Chicago Defender herewith presents as a public service the eleventh of a series of articles on Chicago's New Housing Code.)

Sat 3-23-57

By GEORGE L. RAMSEY
Commissioner of Buildings
City of Chicago

Throughout this whole series of articles on the new housing code, I have talked about its provisions in terms of regulations; the number of family units permitted to share plumbing facilities, space and occupancy requirements, minimum standards of light and ventilation, provisions for sanitation, structural maintenance requirements and owner and occupant responsibilities.

I think it is equally important to explain the role of the Building department in the enforcement of these regulations.

The Building department is divided into 10 bureaus and for the most part, it is the Bureau of Housing Inspection which has the responsibility of enforcing the housing code. As the name, Bureau of Housing Inspection implies, it is INSPECTION that is the enforcement tool used by the Bureau.

The housing inspector is the bureau's "Man Behind the Badge" and although he is a law enforcement officer, in the broad sense of the word, I must emphasize that his function and operation is quite different from that of a police officer.

P. 7

While the police officer, in the course of his duty, must frequently take on-the-spot action to prevent or to stop an infraction of the law, the duty of the housing inspecor does not embody this police type action, but rather his function is to survey or examine the premises to determine the existence or non-existence of a violation and then, according to prescribed regulations, to issue corrective notices when violations are found to exist.

MECHANICS OF ENFORCEMENT

The mechanics of enforcement can probably best be explained by citing a typical example and following the activity, step by step, from its origin to its completion.

I cite the example of a complaint received by telephone from John Smith, alleging ceiling plaster to be loose and cracked in his third floor apartment at 15 Main st.

Step 1. A complaint form is prepared with seven copies, listing the address of premises, nature of violation and building owner's name and address which was supplied by Mr. Smith.

Step 2. One copy of the complaint form (called the acknowledgement of complaint) is mailed to Mr. Smith which notifies him that the Building department has initiated action on his complaint. One copy is given to the district inspector to check the validity of the allegation.

Step 3. The housing inspector makes an inspection at the address and determines that a large area of the ceiling plaster in the rear bedroom of Mr. Smith's apartment is loose, cracked and water marked, indicating the condition to be caused by a leak in the roof.

Step 4. Inspector completes his report in the office and sends a notice of violation to Sam Jones, the owner. The notice states the address of the premises and directs Mr. Jones to replace the loose and cracked plaster and to repair the roof causing the damage, within a period of 15 days.

Step 5. At the expiration of the 15 days the inspector makes another inspection and discovers that the owner has made no effort to correct the condition. At the office he summarizes his report and recommends a Compliance Board hearing.

The Compliance Board is an instrument of the department and its staff includes a member of the Corporation Counsel's office who advises the board on the legal aspects of the hearings. The board notifies Mr. Jones, the owner, to appear before it at a specified date and explain his reason for in-action.

Step 3. The housing inpsector produces a signed contract but states he has been unable to get the contractor to perform the work within the allotted time. The Board deems this a valid reason for non-performance and sets a new hearing for Mr. Jones, 30 days hence.

Step 7. At the expiration of the 30 days, the inspector finds upon re-inspection that no progress has been made. After a conference with his supervisor, the inspector recommends that court action be taken and the necessary forms are prepared (under oath) and transmitted to the Corporation Counsel's office for prosecution in the Municipal court.

Step 8. The inspector appears in court as a complaining witness and testifies under oath as to the nature and extent of the violation. This testimony terminates the inspector's function in the enforcement of the code. The court then, upon the basis of evidence presented, makes the final disposition which may result in a fine being assessed, dismissal or a continuance.

ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION

Although, in the majority of cases, the owner takes immediate steps to correct a violation, it can be seen by the example cited, that the process of enforcement may sometimes become very complex and may involve several weeks or even several months. This long delay in enforcement which is occasionally encountered is a source of irritation to complainants and frequently is erroneously interpreted by them as inaction by the department.

I have cited this detailed example to give the readers a clear picture of the enforcement process and to dispel this erroneous opinion.

THIS IS A UNIT of the new housing development for North Chicago's Negro population. Located at 15th st. and Hervey ave., in North Chicago, the development will include 30 buildings when completed and will be one of the most modern housing projects in the country. The development was planned by the Chapman brothers — Milton and Leroy — of Northbrook, Ill. Their general manager is Tom Sheridan of Waukegan. Sheridan announced last week that because the development is for Negroes, the firm has had difficulty in securing adequate financing from banks or mortgage houses. The financing is needed to complete the project.

Ask $10,000,000 Bond For New Slum Clearance

J. Ross Humphreys, chairman of the Chicago Land Clearance Commission and president of the Central National Bank, and Phil A. Doyle, executive director of the Commission, have made a plea to the City Council Finance committee to approve the $10,000,000 bond issue for slum clearance proposed by Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Humphreys pointed out that it is in the city's best interest to provide additional funds for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

"Actually, that is an understatement," Humphreys said, "since the members of the Commission are of the opinion that the city cannot afford to permit these blighted areas to continue as a deterrent to the proper utilization of land in the city."

FOR PROJECTS

Humphreys said that the $15,000,000 from a 1947 bond issue and the $10,706,159 granted by the state in that year are either committed to projects for which federal funds have been set aside, or are needed for projects under study by the Commission.

The federal government has either contracted to pay, or set aside for contracts which the Commission hopes to execute this year, a total of $45,839,922, according to Humphreys.

"Although we do not know at this time the amount of federal funds to be appropriated by Congress," Humphreys said, "we are confident that the federal government will continue to support the program of urban renewal.

"In expressing the Commission's hope that you will approve the inclusion on the ballot of a proposition that there be a city bond issue of $10,000,000 for land clearance projects, I should like to suggest that those funds would complement the funds involved in other proposed bond issues.

"In a very real way, the rebuilding of worn-out areas of the city promotes the social and economic health of the community as much as does the installation of needed sewers, street lights and other municipal facilities.

"All of these public works must be carried out if the people of Chicago are to have the benefits of living in a modern urban center designed for good living and efficient operation of the huge industrial complex."

Doyle added that the redevelopment projects the commission now has in progress will cost $24,100,000, leaving the commission approximately $1,000,000 from its grants of 1947.

He told the committee that the commission has several areas under study, all of which have been mentioned before in connection with redevelopment projects.

Negroes Not In Majority On Cook County Role

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Thirteen South Side Democratic officials took issue here recently to a statement made by Garrett W. Keaster, executive director, Illinois Public Aid Comission, that newly arrived Negroes "form the bulk of the needy in the state public aid program for Cook county."

Keaster made the statement in an article which appeared in a local white daily. He claimed that three-fourths of state aid funds were being spent in the Chicago area, "mainly to support Negroes moving in from the South."

The officials protested that this statement was untrue. In rebuttal the group said:

"A study by the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago revealed that only 1,488 cases of a total of 25,214 were found to be residents of Illinois less than three years."

They added that 72 percent of all cases in the family division of the Chicago Welfare Department are Negro but only 5.6 percent of all cases on relief have been in Illinois less than three years.

Native Atlantan Lauded For Housing Program

Robert N. Landrum, a native of Atlanta living in Chicago was recently commended for "contributing significantly to Negro home ownership in Chicago." He occupies a key spot as chairman of the city's Neighborhood Redevelopment commission and is one of the city's outstanding appraisers and real estate consultants.

He is presently appraising for the Chicago Housing Authority. Landrum has been in real estate business more than 20 years. He says one of the best ways to promote respect for the American theory of free enterprise is to encourge and aid individual home ownership.

Landrum is a nephew of Mrs. Hattie Landrum Green of 1193 W. Hunter Rd., and son of James Landrum who is here visiting his twin sister Mrs. Green.

Young Landrum was born at the corner of Hunter and Chestnut 46 years ago. However he was carried to Chicago by his late mother when he was five years of age. He received his first 12 years of education in the public schools, afterwhich he graduated from Northwestern University in 1930. He also attended Chicago Teachers College and later taught biology in public school.

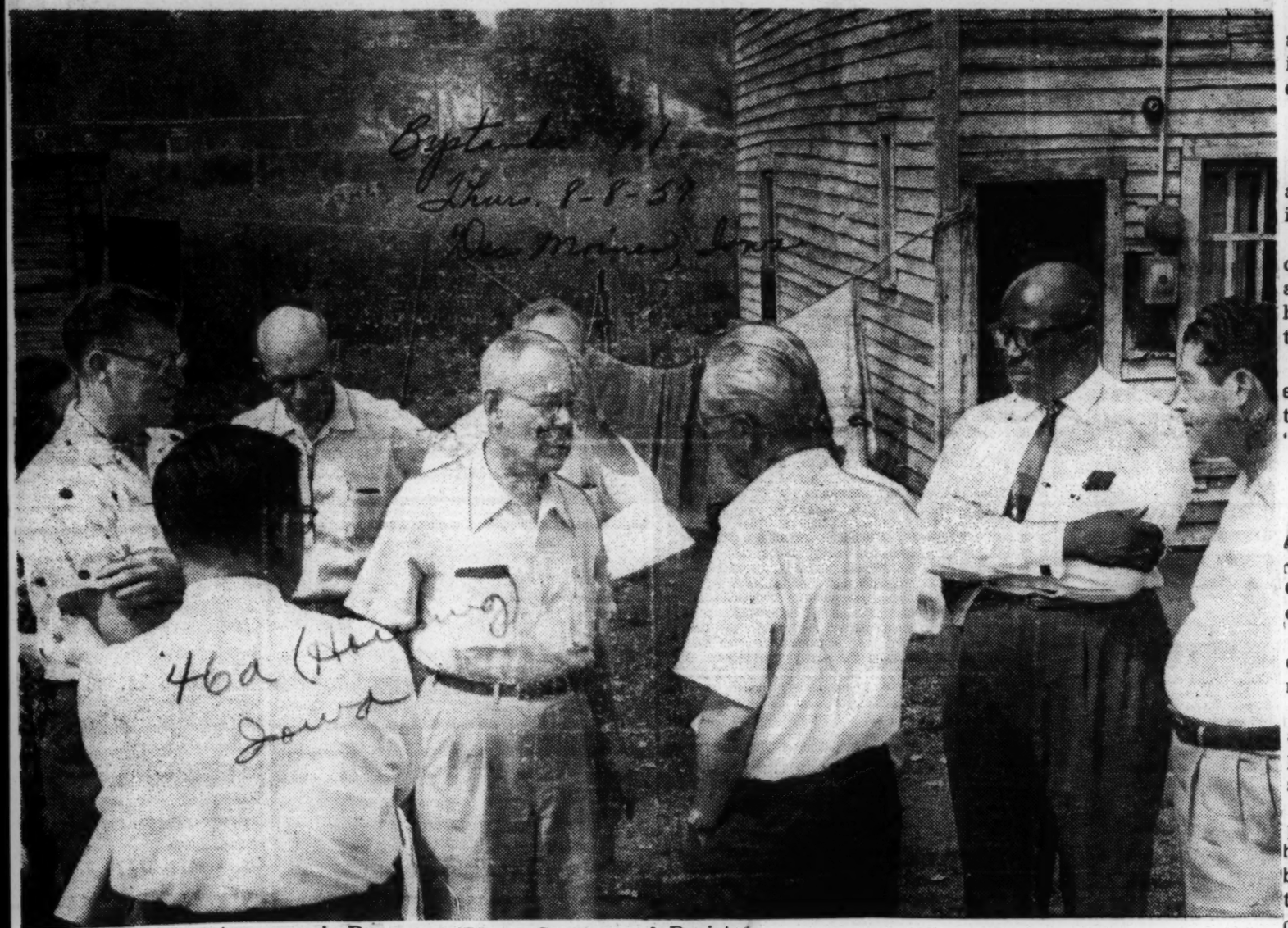
Landrum first real estate venture was leasing a hotel. He saved $3,000 and purchased an empty 32-flat building containing six stores. He remodeled it into living quarters. He continued to progress and expand his real estate business.

During World War II, he entered services and became a first lieunten ant. After the war he entered Harvard University and studied courses in real estate.

Landrum and his wife, Martha Virginia Lewis, a librarian, are the parents of two children.

46a 1957 HOUSING (IOWA)

Interracial Committee Tours Sub-Standard Housing Areas in Des Moines



Sub-standard housing areas in Des Moines were toured Friday, August 3, by a group of a subcommittee of Community Relations Committee of the Des Moines Area Council of Churches. In the group were five Des Moines pastors and five laymen. The group is pictured as it stopped at S. E. Sixteenth Street and the railroad tracks. Talking in the yard of the home, which has both an outside toilet and a pump, are (from left): John Wheatley, Stanley L. Hunt (back to camera); Ralph Norris, Polk County Superintendent of Schools; Emil Deutsch, of the Des Moines Friends Meeting; Frank C. Price, city redevelopment and housing administrator; Luther T. Glanton, Jr., attorney, and Herbert Rittgers. (Photo Courtesy of Register-Tribune)

Find Outdoor Toilets in Use, Water Carried for Blocks, Shacks for Aged

Touring sub-standard housing areas in Des Moines last Friday, was a committee of the Des Moines Area Council of Churches led by Frank C. Price, city-redevelopment and housing administrator, who planned and led the tour.

The group saw:

Places that have been condemned as unfit for use; others that the city would like to condemn. (Some are condemned as they become vacant.)

Many of the 3,000 outdoor toilets still in use.

Occupied homes where residents must carry water three blocks to be assured it is pure. (Some of these homes have pump wells.)

Frame shacks occupied for $6 a month rent, many by old age pensioners.

The housing project built 7 years ago for families displaced by building of the sanitary landfill sewage disposal.

Called Appalling

Areas that might be developed for adequate housing for people now living in sub-standard homes.

"We have seen enough about our own city to know there is certainly a very large area of concern for housing, slum clearance and integration," said the Rev. Harold Varce.

Our churches need to be concerned in the area of Des Moines where there is no plumbing," he added. "This is appalling."

Right Direction

The Rev. Mr. Varce, pastor of St. Andrew's Evangelical United Brethren Church, is chairman of the Council of Churches committee on community relations.

Ralph C. Norris, county superintendent of schools, heads this sub-committee on Interracial Fellowship.

"We are trying to learn the overall housing problem by covering projects that are being considered," said Norris.

"I'd like to see some of the city's housing improved," he added. "The housing project (in the southeast bottoms) is a step in the right direction, at least it's an improvement over what they had been living in."

The Interracial Fellowship committee will be in charge of the first fall meeting of the Des Moines Area Council of Churches. At this meeting, Sept. 23, the group will report on its findings on housing problems in Des Moines.

At one point during the two-hour tour, Price told the group that "if the city wanted to condemn these houses it could, but what would we do with the people?"

He took the group down another street near Union Park where he said different racial groups are living side by side in harmony.

Became Interested

The recently created Interracial Fellowship Committee became interested in housing conditions in Des

Moines when it decided that adequate housing was one of the principal problems of Negroe families.

"We needed to get some firsthand information," said Norris.

Price once led the four-car delegation down alleys within a mile of the downtown area to show the group the need for better housing for many families.

Rental on the 46 concrete block homes built in 1950 by Des Moines Improvement, Inc., a non-profit group, averages $36 a month for each.

The rental, Price said, is keeping up the payments on the $140,000 mortgage.

Price said that some 200 buildings and homes have been condemned in the city, and that 80 of these already have been torn down.

He showed the group a 30-acre site in northeast Des Moines as the possible location of a 200-unit housing project to be built by private contractors.

The units, he said, are planned to sell for about $9,000. Some, he said, would be ideal for persons who may be displaced when the free-way is built through Des Moines.

Would Raise Values

There are about 30 frame houses and house trailers now in the area, he said, and the project would not only eliminate blighted housing but would increase property values.

"Most of the present housing should be removed, the land cleared and made available for low-rental type apartments and homes for sale," said Price.

Another area that Price showed the group that "should be completely cleared out" extends north from Veterans Memorial Auditorium, between Sixth and Second Avenues.

He said there are 424 buildings within the area, occupied by 922 family units, and with 156 owner--occupied. Two hundred of the houses can be moved, he said.

Price said "this is an old district, the structures are too close together, and they lack sufficient plumbing."

Ask Cooperation in Relocating Families Affected by Freeway

In an effort to remind Negro citizens that they have a right to choose new homes "in any neighborhood they can afford," and that city officials have an equal responsibility to "show" all available housing to prospective buyers affected by the proposed freeway, two letters were made public Saturday, by Malcolm Higgins, executive secretary of the Des Moines commission on Human Rights and Job Discrimination.

In his letter to the citizens, Higgins wrote:

"As a property owner or renter, livnig in an area that will be taken in by the Freeway, you will undoubtedly be approached soon by real estate agents offering to help you relocate. Des Moines has many decent and desirable houses for sale and we urge you to resist any sales talk designed to get you to move in a hurry or into a house or neighborhood that does not meet with your needs, expectations or ability to pay.

"The Des Moines Commission on Human Rights is committed to help citizens being dislocated by the Freeway, regardless of their race or color, secure housing anywhere in the city. We hope you will cooperate with us, The American Friends Service Committee and others by not moving until you have had a fair chance to examine all housing in the city that is being offered for sale or rent.

"If this Commission can be of any assistance to you in solving your future housing problem, please telephone CHerry 4-2181, Extension 226 or write to us in care of the address above."

The second letter which was addressed to the Urban Renewal board, Higgens said, ,'Our commission is anxious to co-operate with all members of the Urban Renewal board in making sure that Negro families being replaced by the Urban renewal project are given the same chance to move into decent and desirable housing and neighborhoods that white families are."

"We are hopeful that you will use your influence and position on the Urban Renewal Board to see that Des Moines Negro citizens being replaced by the Urban Renewal project here are not forced to move into such substandard housing as Negro citizens have been in other areas of our Country.

We have observed a great deal of goodwill and interest in this problem here in Des Moines and believe by segregated neighborhoods which do, in fact, exist in our City."

Higgins' letter was directed primarily at Negro families living in the freeway route between Cottage Grove avenue and Keosauqua way, the first section to be built.

Start Immediately

The Iowa highway commission on July 23 announced that negotiations to buy right of way for this segment of the freeway would begin immediately and construction should be started "sometime in 1959".

Order Woman and Children Back To New Orleans

Fort Dodge, Ia.—A woman originally from near New Orleans, La., who resisted being removed to her native state, and her four children, will be Louisiana bound Saturday, Webster County Sheriff Joe L. Mc Mahon reported Friday.

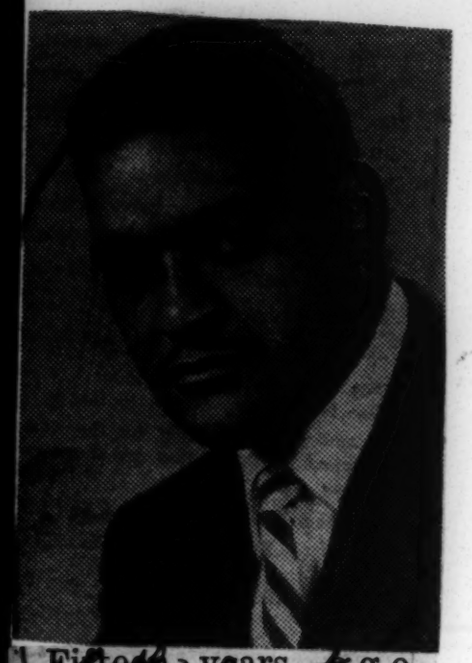
The woman, Mrs. Louise Bell, and her four children have been ordered by District Judge John M. Schaupp to leave Iowa.

Thursday, when Sheriff McMahon and Deputy Ray [illegible] went to the residence to take Mrs. Bell and her family back to Louisiana, she balked and her brother, George Hill, aided in the resistance. Both later were taken to jail.

Found Guilty

In police court Mrs. Bell was found guilty of resisting extradition. Hill was fined $15 for aiding in the resistance and Mrs. Bell was paroled to Sheriff McMahon.

The sheriff reported she has been living at the county's expense since her migration to Iowa. Several times she was given money to leave the state but refused, she said.



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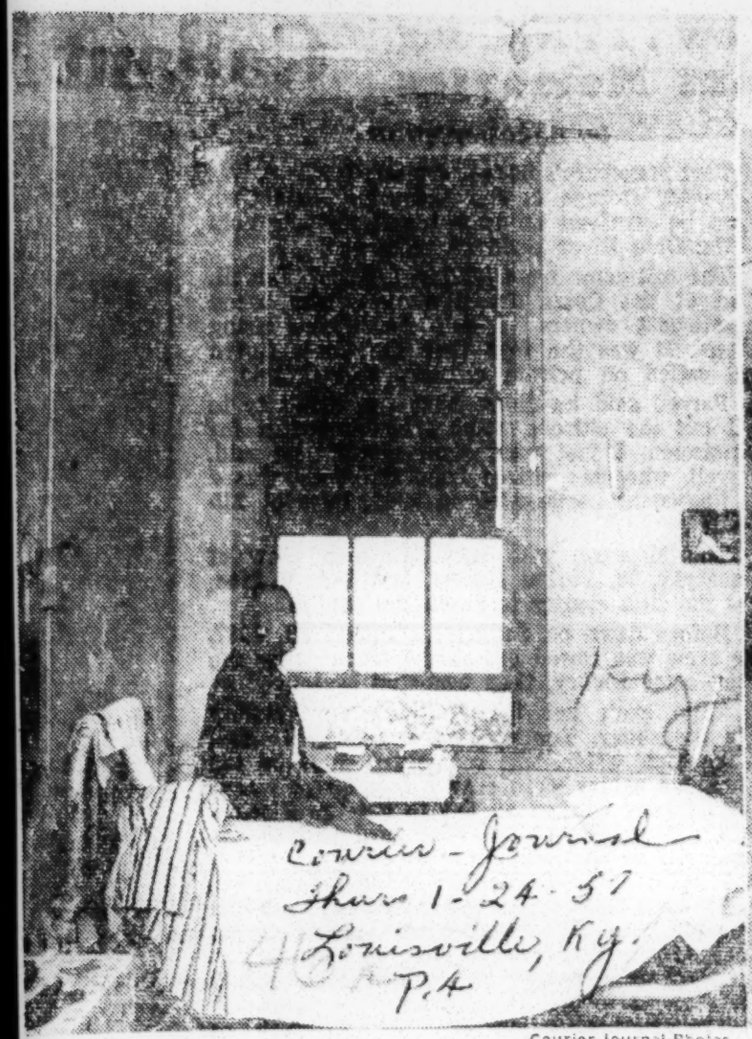
Fifteen years ago, Clinton E. Churchman was a good BCA newsboy. Today, he has been appointed Director of the Carver Community Center in Kokomo, Ind. He will begin his duties there July 1.

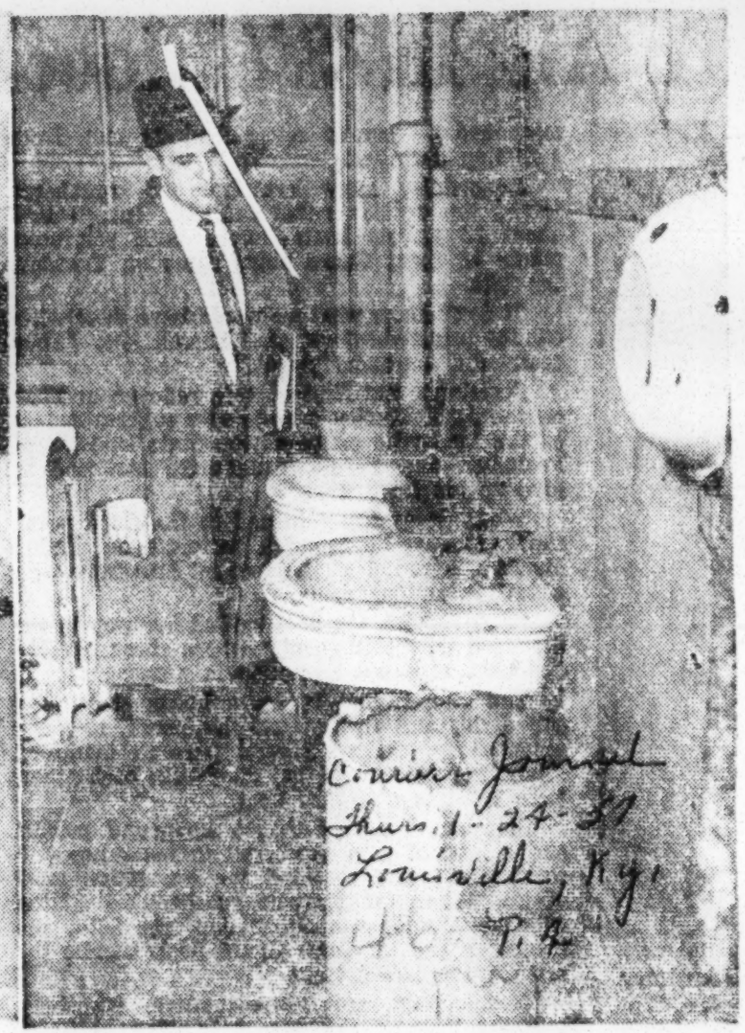
Last week, Mr. Churchman graduated in the 1957 class at Central State College, Wilberforce, where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in social administration.

A native of Hamilton, he is the son of Mrs. Mary Churchman, 60 Chestnut st. He attend- public schools in Hamilton and Middletown, completing high school while in the armed services.



'PRETTY BAD,' comments Joseph F. Logan, employee at Waverly Hills for 22 years, as he surveys his room in building assigned to Negro employees. New quarters have been promised, but the money isn't available yet.

GAPING HOLES in ceilings of Negro living quarters at Waverly Hills are typical of the condition of the building. It is hard to recruit and keep personnel, according to Weir.



CHIPPED and rusting lavatory in living quarters assigned Negro personnel at Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium is inspected by Civil Service Director Franklin H. Weir. Weir termed the quarters "impossible."

Courier-Journal Photos

Quarters for Negro Employees At Sanatorium Held 'Impossible'

Hiring Problem Cited by Weir

By DOUGLAS NUNN

It is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit and keep Negro employees at Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium because the living quarters provided for them are "impossible," a Civil Service official declared yesterday.

Franklin H. Weir, Louisville Civil Service director, made the statement after an inspection of the dilapidated, 44-year-old building assigned to Negro personnel.

"It's absolutely terrible," Weir said. There are numerous large holes in ceilings from which plaster has fallen, leaky and otherwise faulty plumbing, and ancient and ill-assorted furnishings, he explained.

Wants New Quarters

"It's no wonder the people we send out there to fill jobs come back and tell us they are not interested," Weir said. "I can also understand why many of those who do take jobs don't stay long."

Weir said he intends to report his findings to the Civil Service Board along with a recommendation that the board urge the City and the County to make funds available for providing new quarters for Negro personnel.

Actually, the City Administration has already promised to give the City-County Health Board, which operates the sanatorium, $75,000 for new quarters. But that pledge made in July, 1955, by Mayor Broaddus—was contingent upon the City's selling a 24-acre tract it owns near Shively.

Tract Still Not Sold

Broaddus said yesterday that the tract, part of the old Home for the Aged and Infirm property, still has not been sold, apparently because the $375,000 price set by appraisers is considered too high.

"I told thte Health Board the other day we may have to include that allocation for the new quarters in the bond issue I have proposed for next fall's election," Broaddus said.

Weir's main concern was the number of vacancies and the turnover among attendants and practical nurses at Waverly Hills. Right now, he said, there are 15 vacancies in these categories "but the only reason the situation isn't worse is that jobs generally are harder to get now so that we have more people interested in jobs."

Take One Look, Then Leave

Weir explained that the vacancies can be filled by white persons because Civil Service jobs are now offered on a non-segregated basis. "We now send applicants to the agencies we serve strictly according to our eligibility lists which are made up without regard to race," he said.

But Negro applicants at the top of the eligibility list "have been taking one look at those living quarters and then leaving," said Weir.

There is no problem about living quarters for white personnel, Weir added. "They are adequate and in some cases very good," he said.

Weir was told approximately 35 men and women are now living in the three-story building for Negroes. "It could hold more but we have to shut off some rooms because the radiators won't heat," said Mrs. Daisy Robinson, the institution's housekeeper.

Living Allowances Deducted

Weir said the institution's personnel is not required to live on the premises. "But it is made almost mandatory by the fact that a living allowance of $50 a month is deducted from their pay whether they live there or not," he said.

Weir's statements were concurred in by S. A. Rusker, administrator at Waverly Hills; Miss Beatrice Lusby, nursing supervisor, and several who live in the ramshackled old building.

"I've been urging that something be done about this situation year after year," Rusker said. He noted that the stucco-

and-frame building, erected in 1913, formerly was the main hospital of the institution.

"It was built with big open porches for the fresh-air treatment then in use," Rusker said. "It was never meant for use as an enclosed building."

Repairs Would Cost $200,000

Rusker said construction experts have estimated it would cost $100,000 to patch the building and $200,000 to really repair "and we would still have nothing."

Back in 1955, he said, it was agreed tha tthe east wing of the brick building assigned to Negro patients should be remodleed for employee quarters. It was estimated this work would cost $75,000 "and give us excellent, modern quarters."

"We know these conditions are hard on the morale of employees," said Rusker. "And we believe that this indirectly affects the type of care given patients."

Interracial Home Project Set at Old Fairgrounds

The last of the old State Fairgrounds property has been purchased by an investment group that plans to spend about $1,000,000 for an interracial residential development on the 24-acre tract.

Metropolitan Investment Company, a local group headed by attorney Eli Brown, III, announced yesterday it bought the land at Virginia Avenue and 43d Street for $100,000.

Metropolitan plans to carve the property into 67 lots for homes in the $12,500 to $14,000 range for sale "to anyone who wants to buy, regardless of color," Charles Tachau, secretary of the company, said.

Once A Parking Lot

Negotiations for the property have been under way since last fall.

The land involved includes about 16 acres once used for an exhibitors' parking lot at the Fairgrounds and about 8 acres around the one-story Youth Building at the northwest corner of the Fairgrounds property.

The $100,000 sale brings to $923,350 the amount the State has received for Fairgrounds land. The State originally had hoped to realize about 2,879,000.

The property bought by Metropolitan extends for about 750 feet along Virginia, west from 43d, and for about 1,200 feet from 43d to a point south of Fordson Way.

The western boundary of the property is 45th Street, which now exists there only on paper.

Will Develop 45th

A spokesman for the investment group said the developers plan building 45th from Virginia to Fordson Way and then linking Dumesnil on the west with Fordson Way.

The investors expect to spend $100,000 developing the area. This, combined with the purchase price and the anticipated cost of the 67 dwellings to be built, could bring the project investment to $1,000,000.

Tachau said the development, whose houses will be mostly three bedrooms, will be known as Algonquin Gardens.

The project is coming up for final action by the City-County Planning and Zoning Commission in about two weeks, Tachau said.

No decision on what to do with the Youth Building has been made yet, he said.

Community Problems: Illegitimacy—

ILLIGITIMACY RISES IN NEGRO COMMUNITY

By CLARENCE MATTHEWS

It is estimated by Juvenile Court authorities that between 90 and 95 per cent of all bastardy cases processed through the courts from Louisville and Jefferson County are those involving Negroes.

Unbelievable as this figure may be, it is nevertheless true. Illegitimacy is a prime problem of the community and warrants as much assistance from leaders of Louisville as they are able to give for increasing illegitimacy indicates a serious moral breakdown among young people of the city.

Psychological Effect

There are other reasons for concern over this problem. One, and perhaps the prime reason, is the possible psychological effect it may have on the children of unwed mothers. Another is the increasing cost of support of the mothers through welfare agencies in the city and county. The money that is dispensed to these mothers is gained through taxes paid by citizens of the community.

The usual procedure in bastardy cases is the swearing of a warrant by the mother involved on the father of the child. An arrest is then made by the county sheriff and the case is heard in Quarterly Court. The collection, if any, is then referred back to Juvenile Court for processing.

Since the first bastardy case in 1872, there have been a total of 22,000 such cases handled in the county. Cases have increased steadily since then so that now the court handles on an average of about one case per day. This would mean that between 300 and 330 cases a year would be those directly involving Negroes. The rate of illegitimacy has so greatly increased that all cases were taken over by Juvenile and Quarterly Courts from the County Court five years ago.

Between 14 and 20

A glance at Juvenile Court records will reveal that many unwed mothers are between the ages of 14 and 20. There also have been cases before the court involving girls as young as 13 years of age. It is then evident from the records that the vast majority of unwed mothers are girls still in their teens.

Although it is deemed by social workers that giving up a child for adoption, if the father does not marry the mother, would be better for mother and child, very few girls consent to give up their children. This may be one of three reasons: 1) the continuing social acceptance of illegitimacy as a matter of course, 2) sense of motherhood (having something of their own) and 3) easy secured support from welfare agencies.

Welfare Aid

In the latter instance, support by welfare agencies for the unwed mother could easily lead to more illegitimacy. A girl with a baby and no husband need only to go to Juvenile Court and swear out a warrant against the baby's father to become eligible for public assistance. If the father does not marry or aid her, she can then apply through a county agency for welfare aid.

Bastardy also places a burden on child placement agencies who receive babies from unmarried mothers and abandonments. Negro babies at these agencies are extremely difficult to place in suitable adoptive homes.

Mrs. Geraldine Graham, Executive Secretary of the Children's agency at 320 E. Gray, said in February of this year that, "adoption of Negro babies is an urgent concern. There just isn't enough couples making applications for adoptions to care for the babies that we have." She is also of the opinion that a child be placed in a permanent home as soon as possible, but with the increase of illegitimacy, there are not enough homes to place them in.

Reach Pregnant Girls

Another aim of the agency is to reach more pregnant girls in the early stages of pregnancy for counseling and medical treatment, esespecially the unmarried teen-ager. Social workers work with the girls to help them with problems such as whether to keep or give up her baby and whether to stay at home or be placed in a boarding home.

Sex education is usually never discussed in the home or school until the college level. This is somewhat like "closing the barndoor after the horse has been stolen". Sex should be discussed freely between the parents and the offsprings. This will eliminate the "mystery" of sex and the usual trial and error method used by teen-agers to gain first hand information on the subject.

Therefore, a community effort is needed to retard the present dangerous rate of illegitimacy in the area.

Ask Lodges To Assume Obligation

Baton Rouge - An urgent appeal to more than 15,000 Prince Hall masons of Louisiana to rally financial aid to victims of the season's first hurricane "Audrey" was announced here Saturday by the organization's grand master.

John G. Lewis, Jr., grand master, Prince Hall masons of Louisiana and Jurisdiction, issued his proclamation Saturday from Masonic Temple, the central office of the organization, requesting that contributions by the more than 265 subordinate lodges be made immediately to assist in rehabilitation work for disaster victims of Cameron and vicinity.

In his statement Mr. Lewis mentioned that "thirty -one families of Prince Hall masons alone had been completely wiped out of all possessions, and that three families had been killed." He further announced that Amos T. Hall, Grand Master of Oklahoma and president of the Prince Hall Grand Masters Council, had issued declarations to the thirty-nine Prince Hall grand lodges in the United States to contribute to victims of the disaster area.

Clarence E. Carter, district deputy of New Orleans, met with all masters of the district Sunday, July 7, 4 p.m., at the Bethlehem Temple, 1125 Dauphine. Deputy Grand Master A. Victor Williams, New Orleans, assisted in the meeting.

Grand Master Lewis further stated that in addition to the appeal to master masons, similar requests were made to other affiliated masonic bodies, which include the Shrine Temples, the several Consistories of Louisiana, Royal Arch masons and the Order of Eastern Star.

He asserted that "it is our masonic obligation to come to the assistance of these unfortunate people. It is more than an obligation, it is our responsibility as citizens and our Christian duty."

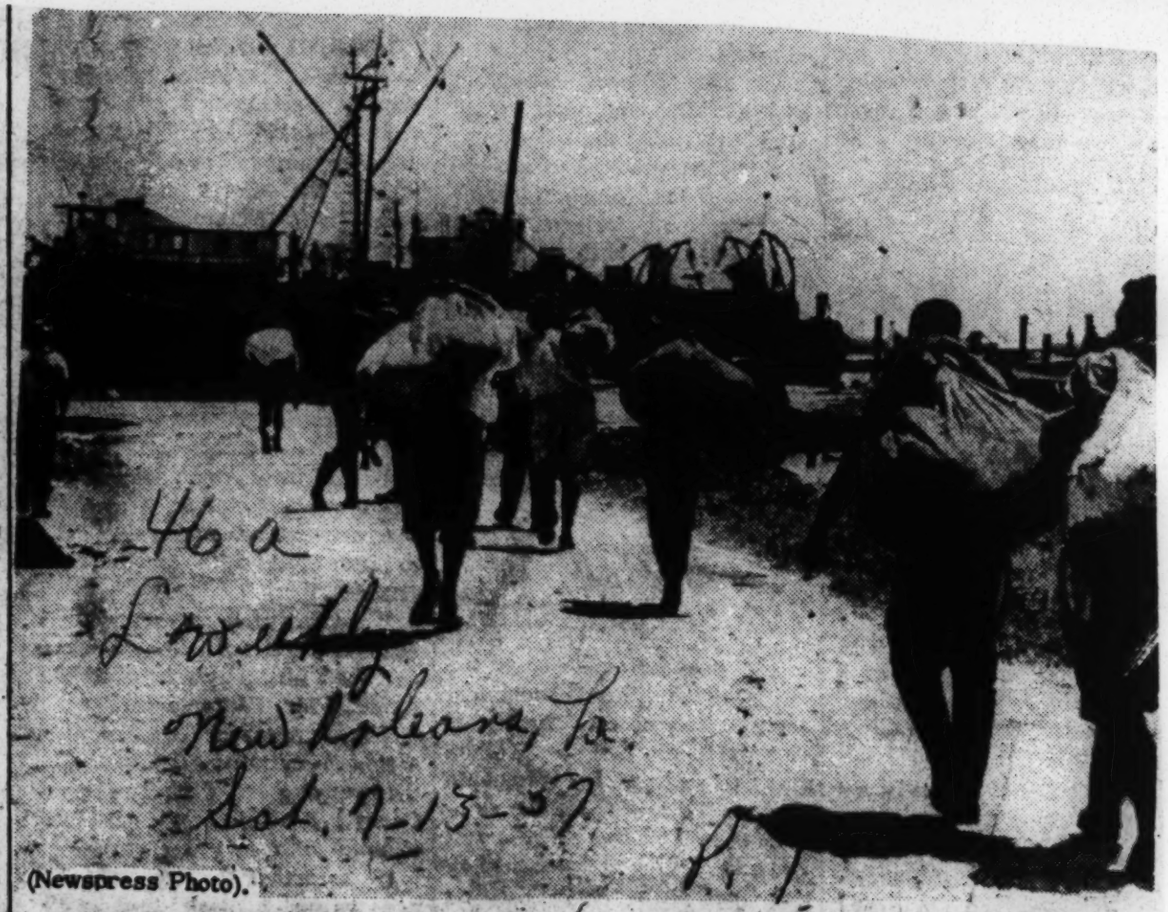
Following the appeal by Grand Master Lewis, to contribute liberally to the aid of the sufferers from Hurricane Audrey in Southwest Louisiana, all fifteen of the worshipful masters of lodges in the New Orleans area agreed to advise their members to accept a voluntary pledge on one dollar per person as a minimum gift to the fund.

The gift is to be channeled through their lodge to the Grand Master who will direct it through the proper relief agencies. District Deputy Carter, said that the "gifts were voluntary with no assessment levied."

According to G.C.W. Taylor, chairman of public relations, other masonic bodies - Consistory, Royal Arch, Knights Templar and Shrine Temples, promised to give from their treasuries to the fund. He further stated that members of the several auxiliaries - Order of Eastern Star and Heroines of Jericho had accepted the minimum of $1.00 per head for their memberships. Donations from their treasuries were promised by the heads of the Daughters of Isis, Golden Circle and Amaranthus.

Grand Master Lewis was asked by the New Orleans Area Masters Council to suggest to all other lodges in the state to adopt this minimum gift, which would mean more than $20,000 to the disaster relief fund from the Prince Hall Masons of Louisiana. Mr. Taylor asserted that he was "Certain that the suggested donation would be adopted by the other 260 lodges of the state."

In Lake Charles Prince Hall Masons, under the leadership of R.V. Kirk, district deputy are leading in effecting aid to the needy.



(Newspress Photo).

LEAVING 'GHOST TOWN' - Cameron, La., which felt the full brunt of Hurricane Audrey's fury, becomes a ghost town as its remaining inhabitants stream out with bundles of their salvaged belongings. They head toward a ship which later ferried them to drier ground. The spread of disease, as well as disaster, speeded the exodus from the "dead" town.

INCOME LIMITS FOR HOUSING UP

Families Formerly Excluded May Now Qualify

Families of low income who previously were ineligible for residence in public housing projects may now qualify, according to William J. Fischer, chairman of the Housing Authority of New Orleans.

Fischer announced Sunday that word has been received from the Public Housing Administration that a request for an increase in the income limits both at time of admission and for continued occupancy has been approved.

"This means that we now will be able to admit any number of deserving families who have been disqualified during the last several years," he said.

"This situation existed because even though their financial circumstances improved as the result of higher wages, this improvement did not always enable them to obtain standard housing within their means. On the other hand our former income limits were too low to permit the admission of such families to public housing."

Trying for Years

Fischer said the authority has been working to increase the income limits for three years.

"Increasing the income limits for continued occupancy also will prove beneficial to families already in the projects and whose financial situation has improved, as many who would have been forced to move may now remain," he said.

Fischer said the old income limits (net annual income) were as follows:

Two persons, $2306; 3 or 4 persons, $2465; 5 or more persons, $2730. The new income limits at time of admission are as follows: 2 persons, $2700 per year; 3 or 4 persons, $3000 per year; 5 or more persons, $3300 per year. For continued occupancy the old income limits were as follows: 2 persons, $2730; 3 or 4 persons, $2942; 5 or more persons, $3207. The new income limits for continued occupancy are as follows: 2 persons, $3375 per year; 3 or 4 persons, $3750 per year; 5 or more persons, $4125 per year.

He said that due to the current situation with respect to available units for white applicants, it is possible to offer housing in the near future to a number of such applicants. White applicants will be taken any day except Saturday and holidays at room 301, Queen and Crescent building, 344 Camp, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Demand Increases

"The situation with respect to Negro applicants continues difficult," he asserted, "and we will not know the full answer until we complete the occupancy of the new Desire project of 1860 units, now in progress. However, it appears that there still will be some thousands of Negro applicants remaining even after the Desire project is completely occupied, judging by the demand from Negro applicants, which has increased rather than lessened during recent years."

Fischer said that many white applicants previously declared ineligible probably are no longer in this category due to a raise in pay.

He said their cases will be reopened and immediate consideration given if they call at the authority's central office or write in and request an appointment. He said Negro applicants previously declared ineligible due to excess income should write the authority requesting that their applications be re-opened.

New Rules Set For Housing Occupancy

Many New Orleans families of low income who previously were ineligible for residence in public housing projects may now qualify, it is announced by William J. Fischer, chairman of the Housing Authority of New Orleans.

"We have just received word from the Public Housing Administration," Mr. Fischer said, "that our request for an increase in the income limits both at time of admission and for continued occupancy has been approved. This means that we now will be able to admit any number of deserving families who have been disqualified during the last several years. This situation existed because even though their financial circumstances improved as the result of higher wages, this improvement did not always enable them to obtain standard housing within their means. On the other hand our former income limits were too low to permit the admission of such families to public housing."

Mr. Fischer stated that the Authority realized the need of increasing the income limits at least three years ago and has been working toward that end. He said that additional financial and rental data were accumulated during October of 1956 and forwarded to the Public Housing Administration in support of the Authority's contention that income limits be increased.

"Increasing the income limits for continued occupancy also will prove beneficial to families already in the projects and whose financial situation has improved, as many who would have been forced to move may now remain," Mr. Fischer said.

The old income limits (net annual income) are as follows: 2 persons, $2,306; 3 or 4 persons, $2,465; 5 or more persons, $2,730. The new income limits at time of admission are as follows: 2 persons, $2,700 per year; 3 or 4 persons, $3,000 per year; 5 or more persons, 43,300 per year. For continued occupancy the old income limits were as follows: 2 persons, $2,730; 3 or 4 persons, $2,942; 5 or more persons, $3,207. The new income limits for continued occupancy are as follows: 2 persons, $3,375 per year; 3 or 4 persons, $3,750 per year; 5 or more persons, $4,125 per year.

Mr. Fischer stated that due to the current situation with respect to available units for white applicants it is possible to offer housing in the near future to a number of such applicants. He said that white applications will be taken any day except Saturday and holidays at Room 301 Queen and Crescent Bldg., 344 Camp St., from 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. If desired, appointments for interview will be made upon written request.

"The situation with respect to Negro applicants continue difficult," Mr. Fischer said "and we will not know the full answer until we complete the occupancy of the new Desire project of 1,860 units, now in progress. However, it appears that there still will be some thousands of Negro applicants remaining even after the Desire project is completely occupied, judging by the demand from Negro applicants, which has increased rather than lessened during recent years."

Mr. Fischer said that many white applicants previously declared ineligible probably are no longer in this category due to the increase in income limits. Their cases will be reopened and immediate consideration given if they call at the Authority's central office or write in and request an appointment. He added that Negro applicants previously declared ineligible due to excess income should write the Authority requesting that their applications be reopened. He added that in such instances special consideration will be given.

Further announcements will be made as needed in reference to the new income schedule, and plans the Authority will work out to facilitate the speedy handling of new applications and re-applications.

N.O. Housing Authority Announce New Appointments

On July 1, 1958 the following promotions and reassignments are effective with the approval of the Department of State Civil Service and the Board of Commissioners of The Housing Authority of New Orleans.

Morris A. Edwards, Jr. has been promoted from Project Manager IV of the Desire St. Project to Management Supervisor.

Waldo J. White has been promoted from Project Manager III of the Lafitte Avenue Project to Project Manager IV and assigned to the Desire Street Project.

Ardmore A. Rieras has been promoted from Assistant Project Manager of the Desire St. Project to Project Manager III and assigned to the Lafitte Avenue Project.

Mrs. Marie Paul has been promoted from Account Clerk II at the Desire Street Project to Assistant Project Manager and assigned to the Desire Street Project.

Lucille Petit has been promoted from Account Clerk I of the Calliope Street Project to Account Clerk II and assigned to the Desire Street Project.

NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT OKAYED

Will Be Near Algiers End of New Bridge

The federal housing and home finance agency Friday approved a $15,396,825 low-rent housing project for Negroes in Algiers.

The 1002-unit project will be situated on a 48-acre site near the West Bank end of the new Mississippi river bridge.

J. Gilbert Scheib, executive director of the Housing Authority of New Orleans, said he was notified about 4 p. m. of the agency's agreement to enter into an annual contribution contract on the project.

Scheib said actual construction work should begin within four months.

He said the two- and three story brick buildings will contain low rent apartments of one-, two- three- and four-bedroom size Three- and four-bedroom facilities will predominate, he said.

The site for the project is bounded by the Donner canal, Whitney ave., Hendee st., and an industrial tract.

Scheib said the project has been in the planning stage for the past three years and is a part of an original schedule to construct 2000 low rent units here.

A project planned on a site near the Union Passenger Terminal makes up the remainder of the unit quota.

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Mrs. L. K. Lee Named to Balto. Housing Group

BALTIMORE, Md.—As a result of her devoted and devoted work in community activities and slum clearance in substandard areas, Mrs. Lena King Lee, prominent Baltimore attorney and school principal, has been appointed to Baltimore [redacted] Renewal and Housing Commission by Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro Jr.

Mrs. Lee will supervise the spending of a billion dollars for slum clearance and rehabilitation. She is the only woman and race member of a five-member commission which is the consolidation of Development, Housing and Health and Planning agencies.

Mrs. Lee is a former Pittsburgher, the wife of theatre-owner Robert R. Lee, and the sister of Pittsburgh's Dr. McKinley C. King. She is a member of Iota Chapter of Lambda Kappa Mu

MRS. LENA KING LEE

Pride of America

Michigan's Martha Reynolds Opens Heart to Problems

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Home is not where the heart is for Martha Reynolds, but it is the plotting ground for her exciting activities at Kent County CIO Industrial Union Council staff representative for the labor participation committee of the Grand Rapids Community Chest.

Surrounded by her husband Hollis and two teenage youngsters, Mrs. Reynolds shares her leisure hours with countless problems affecting union members, tries to help solve home difficulties, and generally keep a kind, open mind for all who need her help.

The 35-year-old woman with the infectious smile and a love of life which transcends working conditions, long hours (which she gives freely because people are generally wonderful) and a hundred problems needing the master's touch, she has trained hundreds of union counselors in local plants.

Mrs. Reynolds' interest in people has always been there in her heart. But her active participation in union affairs started in 1947 when she became a member of Local 527, United Automobile Workers of America while working in the Doehler-Jarvis plant in Grand Rapids.

Her personality made itself felt at once and she became recording secretary and education chairman of the local, and then education chairman of the Kent County CIO Council. The work was so intriguing she took a leave of absence to serve as staff member on the labor relations committee.

Time went by, a lot of time, until eventually she was known as the first Negro labor staff representative in the federation field.

The motivating force in Mrs. Reynolds' life has always been equal opportunity for all. In the union she could help the situation become a clear picture. No one is too early or too late for

MRS. MARTHA REYNOLDS

from a worker's home dilemma or a financial mix-up which bothers a workman and cuts down his efficiency on the job.

■

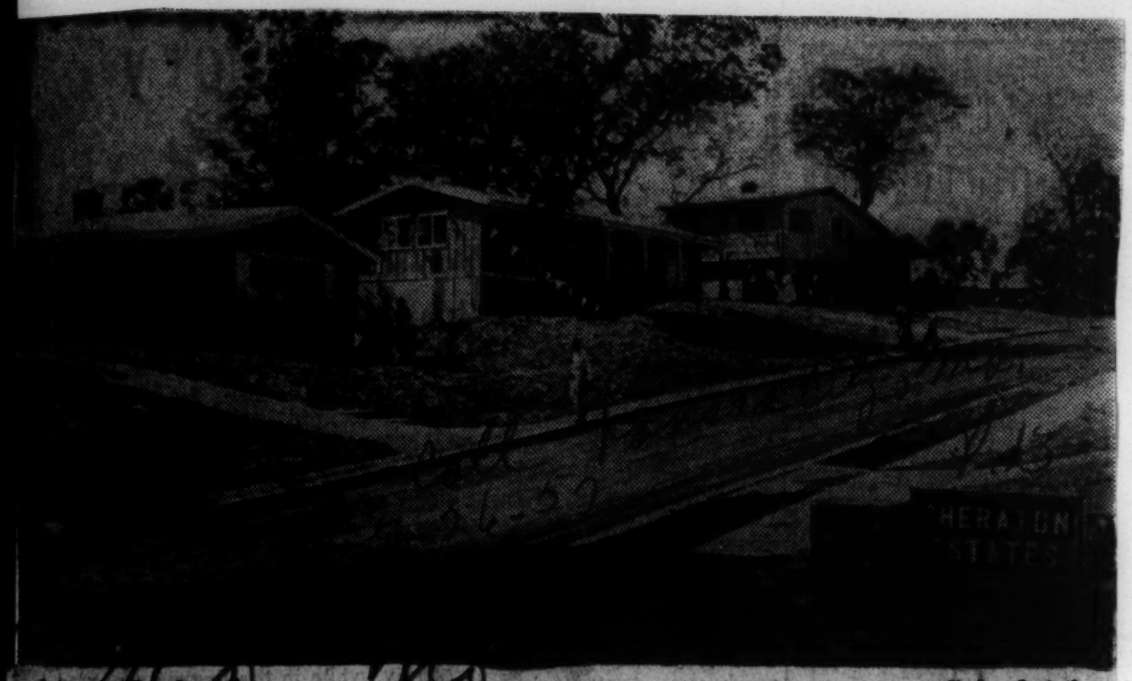
But somewhere in between there must have been a few spare moments because Martha Reynolds has also found time to keep up with her church, the Community Methodist Church, where she organized a junior singing group.

The NAACP has had her attention for 12 years, where she has served on the important housing committee. The Urban League is an integral part of her life too, as well as the most important project today nationally, mental health. She is a member of the board of directors of the city's Mental Health Society.

Retarded children absorb some of her few spare moments. She is a board member of the Lincoln Foundation, Inc., which operates a school for the mentally retarded. Somewhere between the dark and the daylight she shares her knowledge with other members

Council of Social Agencies.

Born in North Carolina, Mrs. Hollis Reynolds has made her mark on northern Michigan. She typifies American womanhood in its best phase and lifts the pride of America high. — Toki Schalk Johnson.



VIEW OF SHERATON ESTATES.—This is a view of a part of the Sheraton Estates taken about mid-day Sunday when open house was held at the new development at 53rd and Jackson. Visitors toured the 12 model homes all day but the biggest crowd came after the sun went down after a 100-degree day.

12,000 Visit 12 Model Sheraton Estates Homes

Kansas City Mo. P. 13.

The crowd of Kansas Citians who attended the Open House at Sheraton Estates Sunday afternoon was estimated at 12,000 by the developers of the new housing sub-division at 53rd St. and Jackson Ave.

Isadore Gross Jr. and Dewey Alexander said this week that they were highly pleased at the public response to the opening of the subdivision.

Twelve model homes were on display Sunday. When the development is completed, there will be 230 individual homes.

Advertised as "country living" near the heart of the city, Sheraton Estates is convenient to public transportation, near schools and churches, is 10 minutes from the Country Club Plaza shopping center and only 15 minutes from downtown.

Each of the 12 model homes on display has been given a distinctive name. One, called the "Lincolnshire", has three bedrooms, one and a half baths and attached garage. It is a sprawling western ranch type featuring a breakfast nook and a separate dining room.

The Sherwood has three bedrooms, two full baths and attached garage.

The Mayfair, for a larger family, has four bedrooms, two baths and attached garage.

Some of the home are split-level, others are ranch-style. Other model homes on display were the Cavalier, the Hillcrest, the Orchard Hills, the Westchester and the Rocky River.

The Lincolnshire and the Mayfair were completely furnished by the House of Modern.

Each home has a "dream kitchen," with an electric refrigerator, built-in range, and oven in color and an automatic washer.

All 12 of the model homes have been sold, Gross said this week. Construction is starting immediately, he said, on other houses.

In addition to the 12 floor plans displayed Sunday, homes will be erected for individual families tailored to their own specifications. GI, FHA and conventional loans are available.

A continuous flow of visitors toured the 12 homes Sunday in spite of the 100-degree weather.

Open House was scheduled for from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. but visitors continued to come until 11 p.m. The largest crowd appeared after 7 p.m. when there was some relief from the day's heat.

The homes in Sheraton Estates are being sold exclusively by the Gross Real Estate 2224 Vine St., which has 27 agents on duty to serve interested families.

Among the interested visitors touring the new subdivision Sunday were George Snowden, Federal Housing Administration official from Washington, and William McKinney, FHA racial relations regional officer from St. Louis.

Says Middle West Will Be Hard Hit

Defender Sat. 4-6-57

Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The President's proposed urban renewal grant authorizations for the year ahead are only one-fourth the amount of the current requirements of cities working to clear slums and conserve existing neighborhoods.

Unless Congress acts to raise the amount, the city rebuilding movement that is just beginning to gain momentum will come to a halt in many communities or will never get a chance to start in others.

This was the testimony of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials presented by Knox Banner, the association's president, before the Senate banking and currency committee.

Banner backed his statement with figures obtained in a country-wide survey made just prior to the hearing.

162 AREAS READY

He showed that as against the 175 million dollrar authorization for urban renewal grants proposed by the administration, at least 162 communities in 23 states are currently ready to launch projects that will require 650 million dollars in such grants.

Other findings of the survey, which covered cities in all parts of the country except the West Coast, were as follows, Banner said:

— 328 million dollars of the 650 million total would be for brand-new programs

— 128 million dollars represent funds or expansion of existing urban redevelopment and renewal projects.

— 200 million dollars would go into cities where planning programs are far enough along to have received approval of regional urban renewal offices of the federal government and where fund obligations are the next step.

The largest dollar sum of programming was reported from the Middle West, with a total of 203 million. New York State and the New England states reported a 195 million dollar need; and three southern states 88½ million.

Emphasis in urban renewal p te this year, Banner said, had been on fitting the program into long-range, comprehensive plans for overcoming the serious urban problems of overcrowding traffic congestion, lack of space for industrial expansion and similar blocks to growth.

Under the urban renewal program, the federal government contributes two-thirds of the cost of city redevelopment and conservation projects, with the cities contributing one-third.

The program has been supported by Congress since its start in 1949 with a billion dollar capital grant authorization. Only 900 million dollars of the total had been made available as of this year, however — 100 million being held back as a contingency.

All but 4 million of the 900 million had been committed by Feb. 1, 1957.

The Association also urged that while Congress should take "all reasonable action" to increase the supply of new housing for middle-income families, the elderly, ingle persons, and minority groups, it shoud give attention to the increasing operating problems in the low-rent public housing program.

The Association's recommendations for legislative changes to overcome some of the problems and help restore a cross-section of representative low-income families in existing projects include:

1. Liberalization of permissible rent-income ratios — now at 22 per cent — to more nearly match the ratio of the general housing market — 15 per cent.

2. One hundred dollar exemptions from total family income, on which rent is based, for both minors and unemployable adults such as dependent elderly parents.

3. Deductions from family income of up to $600 of the earnings of minors or secondary wage earners, in determining incomes and setting rents.

National Conference on Policy in Social Welfare

An historic step in the formulation of the Protestant churches' policy on health and welfare will be taken at a first-time meeting of denominational experts to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.

Men and women who direct the far-flung network of Protestant welfare services throughout the country will join with church council representatives and consultants for the National Conference on Policy in Social Welfare. The entire group of 400, of whom 275 are official denominational delegates, will constitute the top authorities in church-related social work in America.

The result of their deliberations will be submitted for final action to the cooperating denominations and to the National Council of Churches, two of whose units—the Department of Social Welfare and the Division of Home Missions—are convenors of the conference.

John A. Perkins, undersecretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will give the keynote address at the opening session on **What the Community Expects of the Church in Health and Welfare.** Mr. Perkins, a Methodist layman, is a former president of the University of Delaware. Governor George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, a Lutheran layman will speak at the closing luncheon meeting May 10.

The Atlantic City conference is the next step in planning development following the first National Conference on the Churches and Social Welfare held in Cleveland in 1955, declared Dr. Leonard W. Mayo, chairman of the National Council's Department of Social Welfare.

At the Cleveland sessions 31 denominations for the first time totaled up the accomplishments and significance of the vast number of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox welfare services, then spending more than one billion dollars to aid 11 million Americans.

"The New Policy Conference will go further," said Dr. Mayo, who will serve as chairman at the meeting. "The conferees, officially appointed by their denominations, will recommend strategy on such basic questions as what should church-related health and welfare agencies accomplish in view of today's rapid social changes.

"Finally, they will weigh one of the most fundamental questions of all—what principles should guide church-related health and welfare agencies in the acceptance of tax funds."

Dr. Mayo, of New York, internationally known welfare leader, is director of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children.

Two basic and six minor documents will emerge from this round-table conference.

A report on the role and function of the churches in social welfare, given to the conference in advance, but subject to full debate, will set the framework for 29 hours of discussion.

It is being prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of the Rev. Dr. John C. Bennett, of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

The second basic document will be a composite report on the discussion group recommendations. The Findings Committee, chaired by the Rev. Dr. Glenn W. Moore, secretary of the General Council, Presbyterian Church, USA, will issue this for approval by the conference as a whole.

Both of these statements, together with reports on the six major questions concerning policy or strategy dealt with by the various groups are the documents to be submitted then to the cooperating denominations and to the National Council's Committee on Program and Field Operations.

Thereafter, the program of the National Council's Department of Social Welfare will be evaluated in the light of these eight reports.

In order that the grass roots will be involved in this conference at the first level, the six questions to be considered were selected after polling 2,000 church and welfare leaders across the nation.

Further, every delegate will participate in the round-table discussions and have a part in formulating two of the reports, as well as being able to consider and debate them all.

Women's Housing Cong. Planned For November

World Bham, Ala.
Wed 4-12-57 p 11

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Spokesmen for the Building Material Industry announced Thursday that trade and manufacturing associations will sponsor a national women's housing congress in November.

SPACE AND DESIGN

Last year Federal Housing agencies sponsored a similar congress, concerned chiefly with space and design of modern homes.

The 1957 Congress, also to be held in Washington, will consider the relation between good home construction and family welfare and security--with emphasis on the components, materials and workmanship which give a house sound economic value and family well-being.

A spokesman for the trade and manufacturing associations sponsoring the conference said key leaders of women's groups will be invited, and other delegates will be selected through a contest details of which are yet to be completed.

The government-sponsored congress in 1956 picked delegates on the basis of the best letters on the subject "what I want in A House."

Associations represented on the organizing committee of the 1957 gathering are: the better heating-cooling council; Portland cement association; National Lumber manufacturers Association; Copper and brass reasearch Association; National Association of Plumbing contractors and mechanical contractors Association of America.

PLEDGED SUPPORT

Architects and other building professionals have pledged their support, and other trade associations--but no individual companies are being invited to join in sponsoring the conference.

Franklin Greene of New York, Director of the Heating-Cooling Council and chairman of the organizing Committee for the Congress said: "While industry builds the house, women make the home."

He added: "The Congress is primarily designed for research into the homemakers' thinking, needs and preferences. Out of the pool of their experience we believe there will be found substantial benefits for the homebuyer and a stimulant for increased house sales."

Greene contended that "the well

being and stability of the family are powerfully influenced for better, or worse, by the physical construction of the home--the house itself."

Insurance Executive On VHMCP Committee

Journal and Guide
p. 14
2-16-57

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Asa T. Spaulding, vice president and actuary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, has been appointed a member of the National Committee of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.

The 15-man committee, composed of leaders in banking, mortgage and insurance and building, is the policy making body of the VHMCP—a program established by the present administration to facilitate the flow of government insured and guaranteed home loans to small towns, remote communities and minority groups.

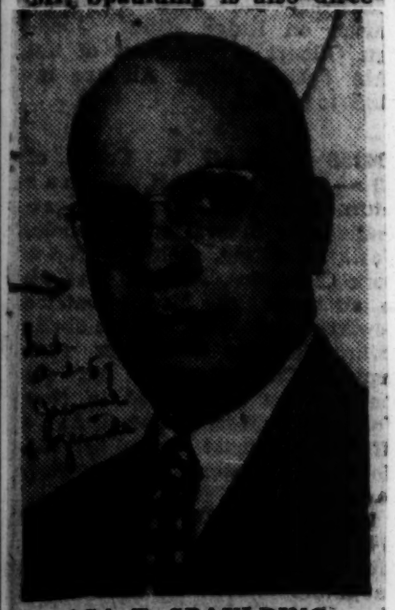
Jet, p. 2 - 2-57

Mr. Spaulding is also director of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank at Durham and of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, also at Durham.

He was the official representative of the Secretary of State at the inauguration of Wm. V. S. Tubman as President of Liberia in 1955; also U. S. delegate to UNESCO in New Delhi in the fall of 1956, treasurer, James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation, and president of North Carolina College Alumni Association from 1944 to the present.

He is a member of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, American Statistical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Insurance Accounting and Statistical Association.

Also a member board of directors, John Avery Boys Club.



ASA T. SPAULDING
Appointed

Bill to ban
ousing
im crow

TRENTON, N.J. — In an atmosphere charged with politics this year of an important gubernatorial election, the Senate on Monday passed unanimously Bill No. 8, which bans racial discrimination in public housing and projects built with federal funds.

The legislation, which had strong backing from the CIO, the NAACP, the Urban League and other human relations agencies, was passed by the General Assembly a year ago on May 14.

It was introduced jointly by two Republican assemblymen from Essex County, Donald J. Fitzmaurice and the Rev. J. Vance McIver, pastor of Union Baptist Church, Orange, who is the only colored member of the legislature.

* * *

THE BILL prohibits discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry against persons seeking accommodations in any housing built with public funds or assistance, or financed by a loan guaranteed or insured by the Federal Government.

Gov. Robert B. Meyner, the first Democrat to head the state government in 10 years and who is his party's candidate for re-election in November, is expected to sign the bill at the earliest possible moment.

Sen. Joseph W. Cowgill (Dem., Camden,) the Senate minority leader, taunted the Republicans with the statement:

"I wonder if this recent conversation of the majority party in 1957 (the Republicans blocked passage of the Bill last year after its approval by the Assembly) doesn't have something to do with the coming election?"

Sen. Donal C. Fox (Dem., Essex) observed that "Time does its wonderous work."

He pointed out that the legislation "nestled safely in committee" last year and again this year until a Republican met with the Joint Council for Civil Rights last week.

After that, Fox said, the legislation was embraced by the Republican dominated Senate Judiciary Committee "with the speed of light."

* * *

LASHING BACK at these barbs by the Democrats, the Republicans, led by the man they have nominated to try and unseat Governor Meyner in November, Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes, blamed "procedural difficulties" for their failure to pass the bill last year.

They boasted that the Republicans' record for fostering and passing civil rights legislation is a long and proud one.

Forbes called the Democrats' insinuations that the Republicans deliberately marked time in voting for the bill in the interest of political expediency, the "eloquent squeals from some of the minority."

NAACP aides see housing bill signed

Afro American Sat. 7-13-57 Baltimore Md.

TRENTON — Twenty-four officers of the N. J. State Conference of NAACP Branches and representatives from the Branches witnessed the signing of Assembly Bill No. 8, outlawing discrimination in federally financed housing, here on June 4, by Governor Meyner.

In the delegation were:

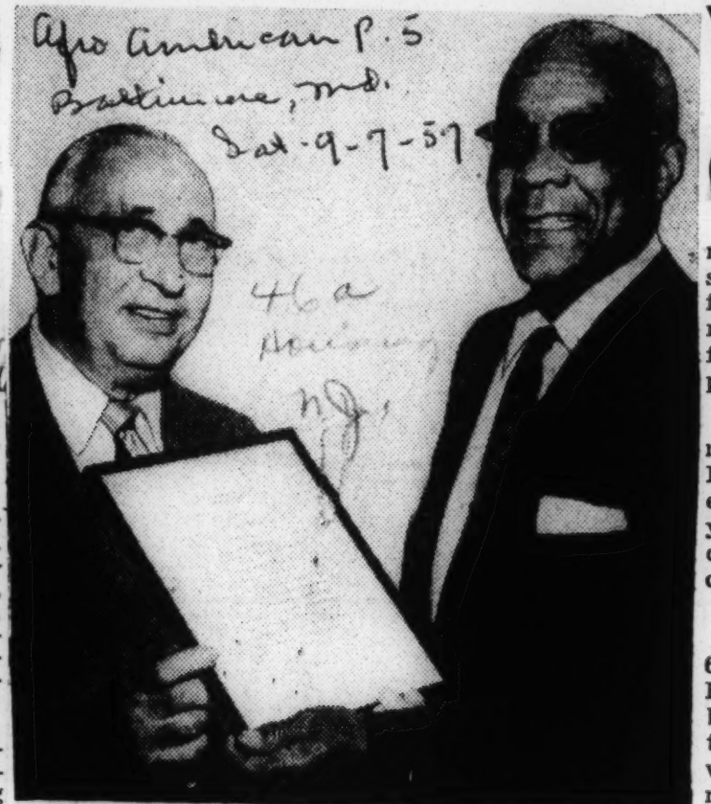
Samuel A. Williams, president; East Orange; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, vice-president, Camden; Mrs. Edith M. Savage, 2nd vice president, Trenton; Rev. Matthew E. Neil, director, Atlantic City; Mrs. Madaline A. Williams, youth advisor, East Orange.

* * *

ALSO Herbert H. Tate, housing chairman, Newark; Madison S. Jones, national housing secretary, New York City; Ernest F. Stevenson, finance chairman, Morristown; Mrs. Ann Moore, Camden; Morton W. Richardson, Camden; and Dr. Roscoe L. Moore, Camden.

Also I. Kenneth Burrell, Camden; Rev. S. H. Woodson, Trenton; Rev. R. D. Blossom, Morristown; Clayton Yett, president, Morristown Branch; A. Harrison Tate, Montclair, and George K. Cole Jr., president, Trenton Branch.

Also Dr. Chas A. Broaddus, Trenton; Miss Jennie Lemon, Newark; Floyd D. McLean, Paulsboro; Mrs. Lucille Suffern, Paterson; James M. Evans, Paterson; Bertrand Williams, Paterson, and Mrs. Dorothy Cole, Trenton.



Afro American P. 5 Baltimore, Md. Sat-9-7-57

46a Housing NJ

LONG SERVICE—Dr. Ernest A. Robinson of 149 Atkins Ave., Asbury Park, N.J., smiles as he accepts a certificate honoring him for 20 years of service as a commissioner with the Housing Authority of Asbury Park. A prominent physician in the New Jersey City, Dr. Robinson became associated with the Housing Authority in 1937.

Veteran NJ Public Housing Official Will Be Honored

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — A nationally prominent trap-shooting champion and sports fisherman, Dr. Ernest B. Wetmore, is going to be honored for his 20 years of service in public housing.

Journal

Dr. Wetmore has been a member of the Morristown Housing Authority since its establishment in 1938. Seven years ago he was elected vice chairman, and two years ago, chairman.

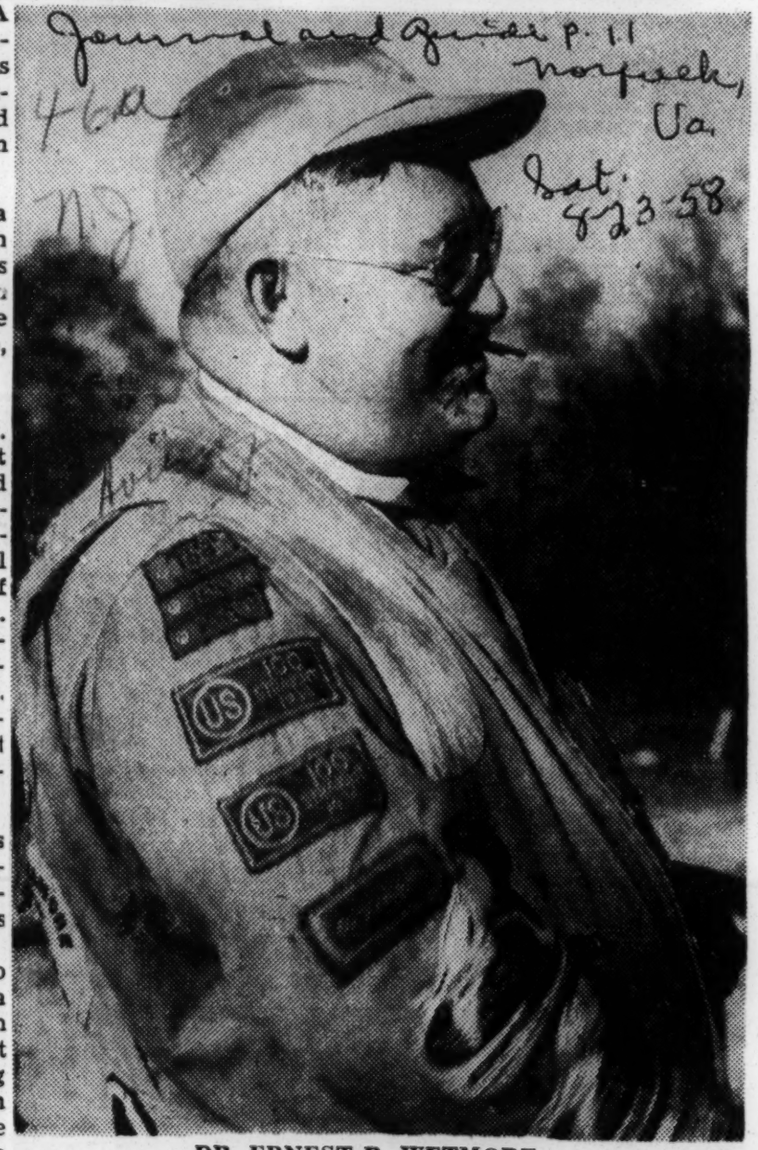
P. 11

A DINNER dance on Sept. 6 at the Berkley - Catteret Hotel, Asbury Park, sponsored by the New Jersey Association of Housing and Redevelopment Authorities, will mark the 20th anniversary of public housing in New Jersey. Top officials from the regional Public Housing Administration in New York will attend. Governor Meyner is also expected to be present to toast Dr. Wetmore and other 20-year men in public housing.

Norfolk Va. Sat. 9-21-58

The Morristown dentist has won many local, state and national championships participating in trap-shooting meets all over the country.

No place is too far and no notice too short for him if a fishing or hunting trip is in the making. He is as much at home in a small skiff fishing for the fresh water variety in the Florida Everglades as he is on a charter boat off the New Jersey coast, in Nova Scotia or Mexico.



Journal and Guide P. 11 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 9-21-58

DR. ERNEST B. WETMORE
To Receive 20-Year Honor

Attorney General Eyes Case

Homes Built With Public Aid Can't Be Denied Negroes

TRENTON, N. J. —(UPI)— The State Attorney General's Office is studying anti-discrimination laws to determine whether it might have grounds for action against builder William J. Levitt. Mr. Levitt has announced he will not sell to Negroes in his newest development to be built near Burlington.

It would appear such action would be likely under state law if Mr. Levitt persists in his announced policy to make the third "Levittown" an all-white community.

THE PROMINENT builder has applied to the Federal Housing Administration for a commitment stating the FHA will issue the usual guarantee of mortages in the proposed 15,000 home development.

If the application is approved, the state could move against Mr. Levitt under a law passed last summer which bans discrimination in publicly assisted housing.

* * *

THIS IS THE first time Mr. Levitt has tried to build a housing development in a state which has anti-housing discrimination statues.

Previous Levittown communities were built in Long Island, N. Y. and in Bucks County, Pa. near Morrisville.

Negro's Housing Complaint Hearing Postponed By Court

WOODBURY — A Superior Court judge Friday postponed a scheduled hearing on a Negro's complaint of discrimination in housing.

The State Division Against Discrimination had filed the hearing against Green Fields Farms, Inc., of Woodbury Tuesday.

Superior Court Judge W. Orvyl Schalick granted Green Fields' request for a delay in the hearing.

The restraint is in effect until Thursday when Schalick will hear arguments on whether the hearings should be held at all. Green Fields' claim is that the Division Against Discrimination has no jurisdiction in the case.

Luther Gardner, of 721 Powell Ct., Camden, has charged that he and his wife were denied an opportunity to buy a home in the company's development.

Levittown hearing on housing jim crow is put off to Dec.

NEWARK (N.J.) — On the request of Ira Goldman, attorney for William Levitt and others, the public hearing on charges of discrimination against the developer of Levittown has been postponed to Dec. 15.

The original hearing was scheduled for Nov. 14. The complainants, Mr. and Mrs. D. Todd and Willie B. James, both of Camden City, alleged they were denied the right to buy homes in the Levittown development.

John P. Bullock, director of the division against discrimination, announced the postponement of the hearing.

U. S. Census Bureau To Make Race Study In New York City

Life And Work Of Negroes And Puerto Ricans Aim Of Study

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Information on living and working conditions of Negro Puerto Ricans in New York City will be sought by the United States Bureau of the Census in a sample survey to be undertaken soon.

Arrangements for the survey were made with the bureau by the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, the commission announced last week. The survey, which will cost $30,000, was approved by the Board of Estimate last Nov. 29.

The survey will provide information vitally needed in formulating policies related to health and welfare services, recreational needs, relocation, delinquency control and city-state relations, Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the commission said.

The information is a "prime requisite" for mapping plans for carrying out the city's announced program to end discrimination and segregation, he declared.

Range Of Study To Be Wide

The information will be on economic status, employment, occupations, education, housing and family living conditions among the two groups. On housing conditions, questions on rental or mortgage payments will be included. The amount and type of income, contribution and assistance in 1956 will be studied, along with data on occupational and employment status.

Among the cooperating agencies and groups that have indicated to the commission their need for such data are the City Planning Department, the Health and Hospitals Departments, the Youth Board, the New York City Housing Authority, the New York City Community Health Board, the Department of Labor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Community Council of Greater New York and the Urban League of Greater New York.

The tabulation of the sample survey is expected to be completed in the fall. The costs of the project were reduced by arrangements that make it a supplement to a state-wide sample survey conducted by the Census Bureau at the request of the New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes.

The state committee contracted with the Census Bureau to collect information relating to the population of the state as a whole from a sample of 6,500 households throughout the state. The city commission has contracted to expand the sample to include 2,000 other minority households in the city.

New Post—Velma T. McEwen, executive director of Fort Worth Urban League for almost seven years, will resign Nov. 1 to accept the position of executive director of the Cosmopolitan Community Center in Utica, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Poll Of Home Builders Asks Manufacturers' Assistance

NEW YORK — Homebuilders are saying they want as much of a real partnership with manufacturers as manufacturers say they want them. What's more, they told American Builders magazine in a nationwide telegraphic survey exactly what they think the word partnership should stand for.

The survey was directed from San Francisco immediately following the National Housing Center's first annual Executive Marketing Conference participated in by more than 30 senior officers of the country's leading manufacturers of building materials and equipment.

A leading conclusion at the conference, expressed by Richard G. Hughes, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Housing Center, Washington, was that both builders and manufacturers must recognize that they are inter-dependent parts of a single industry and must pool their resources of know-how and enegy if they are not to be outsold by others.

ACTION AGENDA

A cross-section of the nation's "grass roots" homebuilders responded to that idea by telling American Builder they wanted an agenda for industry action that consists of several points:

First, and most important, builders want manufacturers to cooperate more vigorously with the builder's local advertising.

The builders also want manufacturers to use their national advertising to sell consumers on the security and benefits of owning a new home.

They want point-of-sales brochures on the manufacturers' products to "tie-in" with the builder's own local reputation and want manufacturers to make their promotional know-how available to them in planning model - house promotions.

As an adjunct to this, they want manufacturers to have their local sales representatives work more closely with builders — particularly in assisting at the openings of model houes.

BETTER TRAINING

Builders want manufacturers to train their local representatives better, particulaly in technical mattes.

They ask for more and better direct mailings of technical information; they want manufacturers to participate in local and state-sponsored housing conferences.

They also ask manufacturers to supply "taped" sales messages on their products so that the builder's own salesman might be better trained.

Manufacturers are asked to be more selective of distributors (wholesalers, dealers) and insist that distributors have a comprehensive technical knowledge of the products they are selling.

ON ADVERTISING

Builders ask manufacturers not to advertise new products until they are actually available to builders at the local level and want manufacturers to consider ways to keep flow of money going into the mortgage market, possibly through their pension funds or through their influence on banks.

They want manufacturers to merchandise in trade magazines what they are advertising in national consumer magazines, but not to run consumer - type advertising in the trade books. Instead, they want technical information in the trade book ads.

Builders also suggest a portion of the national consumer advertising be directed to young Americans who are tomorrow's home wanters.

BUILDER TO START HARLEM PROJECT

Mon. 3-25-57

2 Banks Lending $6,000,000 for Slum-Clearance Plan on Upper 5th Avenue

New York

Construction is to begin within a week on a major slum redevelopment in Harlem that has encountered delays in the last few years.

Robert S. Olnick, president of Godfrey Nurse Houses, Inc., announced yesterday that $6,000,000 had been obtained from two banks for the first two buildings that will comprise Lenox Terrace. The project, when completed, will consist of 1,716 apartments in the three blocks from 132d to 135th Street. There will be six buildings, each of sixteen stories, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

The development was one of the original slum-clearance projects authorized five years ago under Title I of the National Housing Act. This permits cities to condemn blighted properties and resell them at a markdown to private developers, with the Federal Government making good two-thirds of the loss on the resale and the city one-third.

The project, originally designated Godfrey Nurse Houses, also was known as Harlem Houses before the developers decided to call it Lenox Terrace. It was one of four Title I projects for which the Committee on Slum Clearance, headed by Robert Moses, granted an extension last year when all four sponsors fell in default because they had failed to build within four years of getting title.

Delays in the issuance of mortgage guarantees by the Federal Housing Administration had been blamed for the original delays. Later, after the F. H. A. guarantee was given, a tight money market delayed the mortgages by lending institutions.

Two Banks Share Loan

The $6,000,000 now available was lent in equal amounts by the New York Savings Bank and the Bank for Savings.

Asserting that most lending institutions were still reluctant to invest heavily in mortgages on property in Harlem, Mr. Olnick praised Richard Maloney, president of the New York Savings Bank, and Alfred S. Mills, president of the Bank for Savings, for their leadership.

Mr. Moses and William S. Lebwohl, director of slum clearance, had brought the two banks and the sponsor together.

Rents in the project will average $38 a room. The first two buildings are expected to be ready for occupancy in May, 1958. Lenox Terrace will face, across Fifth Avenue, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Riverton Houses and the state-aided Lincoln Houses. To the north will be Delano Village, another Title I middle-income development, now under construction.

STUDY IS REPORTED BY ANTI-BIAS GROUP

New York

Progress by the State Commission Against Discrimination in its first research project was reported yesterday at a two-session meeting.

Last January, the commission received $10,000 or an over-all appropriation of $100,000, which is financing a poverty study by the Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes. The committee is headed by Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin. The commission is looking into the relation between poverty and discrimination. Its report to the Interdepartmental Committee is expected to be made in June.

With Commissioner Charles Abrams presiding, a group of invited sociologists heard reports suggesting how the commission's part of the program was shaping up. There have been four preliminary studies. They include an inquiry into the integration of Puerto Ricans in the garment industry, and a study of Negro and white students in an upstate community.

The commission and the New School for Social Research, which is conducting the study, jointly sponsored yesterday's sessions. The morning meeting was at the school, 66 West Twelfth Street, and the afternoon at the Grosvenor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

Harlem Middle-Income Housing Expedited by Board of Estimate

Jump Fri. 33-37 P 23-E

New York

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

The Board of Estimate cleared the way yesterday for a mid-April start on the $20,000,000 Lenox Terrace middle-income housing project in Harlem.

After many months of debate, the board voted to extend to July 15, 1957, the note and mortgage on the project site of Godfrey Nurse Houses, Inc., the sponsor of the slum-clearance development.

William S. Lebwohl, director of the Mayor's Slum Clearance Committee, of which Robert Moses is chairman, told the board that extending the mortgage was necessary to avoid any delay in beginning construction beyond April 15.

Lenox Terrace, when completed, will consist of 1,716 apartments in the three blocks from 132d to 135th Streets. There will be six buildings, each of sixteen stories, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Plans for Construction

The first buildings of the project are scheduled for completion in May, 1958. Mr. Lebwohl told the goard it was planned to start construction in mid-April on three buildings costing $9,000,000 to $10,000,000.

An agreement reached last week between the sponsors and the New York Savings Bank and the Bank for Savings paved the way for financing the development. The project has encountered various delays since it was first planned several years ago.

The Board of Estimate, in the absence of Mayor Wagner on a brief Florida vacation, met while about fifty landlords picketed on Broadway west of City Hall. They were protesting a rent-control bill now before the Legislature.

Lee S. Sterling of 3728 Maple Avenue, Brooklyn, executive director of All-Property Owners, Inc., said the landlords would meet April 25 at the Diplomat Hotel to decide whether to refrain from paying property taxes to the city for one year. The pickets carried such signs as "Rent Control Breeds Slums" and "Rent Control Is Creeping Communism."

In the afternoon Mr. Sterling, who said his organization numbered 3,500 members, went to the Board of Estimate meeting and sought to speak.

Stark Silences Him

As at previous meetings, Mr. Sterling opposed tax-exempt housing, but was ruled out of order by Acting Mayor Abe Stark.

"You have been appearing here for weeks talking nonsense," Mr. Stark said. "Stick to the calendar item or sit down." After a few more words Mr. Sterling gave up.

Meanwhile, the board approved a pension amounting to $2,26 a year for Hugo E. Rogers, former leader of Tammany Hall and Borough President of Manhattan from 1946 through 1949. From 1950 through 153 Mr. Rogers was special counsel to the Traffic Department.

Early this year, Mr. Rogers, with Mayor Wagner's tacit approval, received from Corporation Counsel Peter Campbell rown a one-month assignment as a provisional clerk in the judgments and claims division of the Law Department to qualify for the stipend.

The board also approved an appropriation of $500,000 to be used for street repair work made necessary by winter weather.

The Harlem slum clearance project expedited by the board yesterday originally was designated as Godfrey Nurse Houses. Later it was changed to Harlem Houses. Ultimately the developers settled on the name Lenox Terrace. Rents in the project are expected to average $38 a room a month.

"Middle-income housing" is generally regarded as housing that rents up to $40 a room.

NEED OF HOUSING LAW IS CLAIMED

Jump-Business

Jue. 5-7-57

Sweeping Rule Urged to End Discrimination

New Orleans,

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP) — Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, declared that "some sweeping law" is needed to cover discrimination in private housing.

Horne told a panel of college editors on WNYC's recorded "Campus Press Conference" that the "so-called racial or ethnic or religious ghetto is the last vestige of racism in this city."

The "ghetto" results, Horne said, from a "rather un-American, un-economic practice, and that is a restriction on the use and occupancy of private property on the basis of race, creed or color."

Horne said discriminatory restrictions are imposed by private housing interests, real estate people, mortgage lenders and home builders. He said his commission is embarked on an "open city" project to eliminate discrimination in private housing.

He said the commission is "trying to get the co-operation of private enterprises with opening up the city on a wider score." These negotiations, he said, are not coming along "as hopefully or as promising as some of us would like." He added:

"I am persuaded that we will need the standard that is set by law, as we have it here now in employment and in public accommodations, and in housing which is publicly aided. We need some sweeping law to cover private housing."

Horne said also his commission is trying to prevent discrimmination in private nursing homes that receive department of welfare clients. He said some 40-odd homes were discriminating against Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, and in one instance, a Christian Scientist.

Dr. Horne said the welfare department, in sessions with officials of the nursing homes, "did not hesitate to indicate that since they were sending the patients and paying for their care, if we didn't get co-operation they would be compelled to withdraw city funds in support of such patients."

"After all," he said, "these instiutions are licensed by the city of New York and if they are so licensed and public policy requires non-discrimination, we see no reason that we could not ask for the withdrawal of license." He said the officials of the homes "were so told."

A Would Be Adviser Has His Own Problem: No Office

George Trinin of State Housing Division occupies only kind of seat available at Brooklyn development. He went there to advise on neighborhood integration, but found no office.

Neighborhood Integration Plan Is Snagged at Start in Brooklyn

Efforts of the state to get property owners to join in planning a Brooklyn neighborhood improvement got off to a confused start yesterday because the three groups involved misunderstood each other's plans.

The locale is the Linden Heights area where the state will try to integrate the neighborhood into the middle-income cooperative apartment development of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America. The cooperative group thought the state was going to provide its own office at the site, and the contractor was not told until too late that a State Housing Division representative was to be there yesterday.

On hand to give advice to residential property owners on neighborhood redevelopment and improvement was George Trinin, an architect from the division. A storage shack on the property at Linden Boulevard and Bristol Street was mistaken as the shed to be used as the state headquarters. But the door was padlocked, so Mr. Trini nsat on a wooden beam in front of the shack until about 1 P. M. and then returned to his office.

The shed is owned by the contractor, the C. W. C. Construction Corporation Herbert Cohen of that concern explained later that the original arrangements were to open the information office next Monday. At that time, he explained, the company will have a field office moved there from another construction job. In the meantime, he said, the state can use the storage shack for its quarters. He said a representative of his office would be on hand with the key.

Mr. Trinin said the Division of Housing would not have its information office at the project set up on a permanent basis until next week. In the meantime, he said, there will be a representative of the division there each day to answer questions.

As a result of the state's plans to help improve the neighborhood, Mr. Trinin said, four or five inquiries from property owners were received yesterday at the apartment project office at 811 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

Work is scheduled to get under way next week on the construction of the three fifteen-story twin buildings of the Jimerson Apartments, which will contain 420 suites.

Say Crime In NY Housing Not Racial

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Crime in public housing here was blamed on personal motives, family relationships and ordinary criminal action rather than on racial differences by the Deputy City Administrator.

The administrator, Maxwell Lehman, commenting on a report to the mayor by City Administrator Charles Prousse stated: "The fact that different racial groups live together is not of itself a cause of criminal disturbance."

He asserted, "in some of the projects, however, it was found that teen-agers tend to associate by racial groups, and in a few cases this has resulted in scvere incidents. But crimes usually involved personal motives, family relationships and matters that ordinarily explode into criminal action anywhere."

Lehman cited a letter pointing out that tenants of different racial backgrounds "live together in relative harmony."

Rental Bias Fought at Hearing; City Ban by June 18 Is Expected

By PAUL CROWELL

The Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill against discrimination in private apartment rentals was on its way to passage by June 18 after a five-hour public hearing before a City Council committee yesterday.

The General Welfare Committee withheld action on the measure after hearing thirty-three speakers who urged its approval and fourteen who opposed it. The bill has the powerful backing of Mayor Wagner and its passage is regarded as a "must" of his administration.

The measure was jointly sponsored by Councilman Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat of Brooklyn and majority leader of the Council; Councilman Earl Brown, Democrat of Manhattan, and Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican-Liberal of Manhattan and leader of the Council minority.

The measure would prohibit discrimination because of race, creed or national origin in all apartment rentals in private housing and in the sales of single family homes in developments of ten or more. It would not apply to rentals in one and two-family houses.

Violation of the proposed law would be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $500. In addition, any person discriminated against would have the right to seek a Supreme Court injunction against discrimination or segregation.

The thirty-three proponents of the measure represented forty civil rights, church and educational groups.

HOUSING BIAS BAN UNDER CHALLENGE

Westchester Landlord Asks End of State's Statute on U. S.-Aided Private Units

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON JR.

A New Rochelle housing corporation has challenged the right of the state to prohibit racial and religious discrimination in Federally aided private housing.

The action is the first court test of any section of the State Law Against Discrimination, enacted in 1945 as the pioneer law of its kind in the nation.

The court challenge, by Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., of New Rochelle, seeks to have declared unconstitutional those sections of the law forbidding discrimination in private housing built and operated under mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration.

The F. H. A. and V. A. provisions were added by the Legislature to the anti-bias law last year. The sections are retroactive, however, to July 1, 1955.

In asking that the provisions be declared invalid, the corporation also obtained an injunction halting a proposed hearing for 10 A. M. today by the State Commission Against Discrimination. The order was obtained in Westchester Supreme Court.

Hearing on Negro's Charges

The commission, which enforces the entire anti-bias law, had called a public hearing at its office at 270 Broadway to consider a charge of discrimination brought against Pelham Hall by Norris Shervington, a Negro.

An attempt by the commission to have the injunction set aside to enable it to hold the hearing was left in doubt yesterday when the Appellate Division in Brooklyn reserved decision on the motion. A decision is expected today, but probably not in time for the hearing. The commission was represented by its counsel, Henry Spitz.

In challenging the anti-bias law Pelham Hall Apartments asked the Supreme Court in Al-

bany to strike down the F. H. A. and V. A. provisions. These contentions were made:

¶The provisions are unconstitutional because, though the state may have the right to forbid discrimination in state-aided housing, it has no right to do so in Federally aided private housing built under Federal laws.

¶The provisions are invalid because they do not apply to all private housing built with F. H. A. or V. A. loans, but only to those built since July 1, 1955. This the corporation called "unreasonable and arbitrary discrimination."

Complaint Filed Last Year

Mr. Shervington filed a complaint with the commission last December charging that Pelham Hall Apartments refused to rent him a $158-a-month apartment in its Rochelle Arms development, completed last year under an F. H. A.-insured mortgage. The house is located at 300 Pelham Road in New Rochelle.

The mortgage loan was obtained from the Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn on Nov. 18, 1955, less than four months after the state law affecting Federally aided housing became effective.

Under Federally insured mortgages, the Government guarantees repayment of the loan obtained to build the development. The purpose is to encourage private builders to put up more large-scale housing developments.

In April the commission chairman, Charles Abrams, ordered a public hearing for today on the Shervington complaint. It was to be the first public hearing on a housing discrimination case in the state.

But last Wednesday Pelham Hall Apartments, through its attorney, Joseph R. Pisani of New Rochelle, moved to block the hearing and challenge the constitutionality of the Federal-aid sections of the anti-bias law. Arguments on the challenge will take place in Albany on June 7.

The landlords do not seek to have the entire anti-bias law declared unconstitutional. In addition to prohibiting discrimination in certain types of housing, it forbids discrimination in employment and places of public accommodation.

In their challenge the landlords do not deny the charge that they discriminated against Mr. Shervington because of his race. He is the manager of a Chicago publishing house who was transferred to New York last year.

Both the commission and the landlords intend to take the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. Four other states have similar laws barring discrimination in Federally aided housing. They are New Jersey, Massachusetts, Washington and Oregon.

Housing & Jim Crow

In the fight against discrimination in housing New York City has led the nation, with New York State following close behind. Both city and state have laws banning discrimination on grounds of race, creed, color or national origin in housing built with public aid. These laws cover 164,172 dwelling units in New York City, of which 90,000 are in public housing developments. Last year five other states—Connecticut, Washington, Oregon, New Jersey and Massachusetts—passed similar laws.

Last fall Mayor Wagner announced a drive to make New York City the first in the nation to impose a general ban on discrimination in housing. In May a bill with bipartisan backing was introduced in the City Council. It would extend the ban on discrimination to 1,787,183 apartments, residential hotel suites and tenement flats. It would exempt (1) rentals of one and two-family houses; (2) sale of private homes in developments of ten units or less; (3) accommodations in religious institutions. Violations would be punishable by fines of up to $500.

Bill Called 'Vicious'

Two weeks ago the Council held a public hearing on the measure. There was a heated debate. Real estate groups attacked the bill as "vicious and hypocritical." They said it would depress property values and discourage new construction. A spokesman for the New York Real Estate Board said, "We believe that no man should be forced to rent privately owned property to anyone."

Supporters of the bill said New York must continue to take the lead in combating discrimination. Council minority leader Stanley M. Isaacs, one of the bill's sponsors, said it would "tend to spread instead of confine minority groups to limited areas * * * would enhance values generally [and] bring about a measure of desegregation in our schools."

Last Tuesday the measure was shelved as a flood of mail weighted 3 to 1 against the measure poured into councilmen's offices. Strongest point made by the opponents was that mortgage loans would be curtailed if the measure went into effect. But with a mayoralty election coming up this fall, the bill was far from dead. Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat, predicted that a modified bill would be passed in four to six weeks.

HOUSING BIAS BAN PUSHED BY ISAACS

Councilman Says on 2 TV Panels That He Expects Bill to Be Adopted

Stanley M. Isaacs, minority leader of the City Council, predicted yesterday that the Council still would pass a pending bill to bar discrimination in private apartment housing.

The Manhattan Republican-Liberal said he was confident that, despite the heavy opposition the bill had aroused, the Council would adopt the measure "in the near future." He expressed belief that neither Mayor Wagner nor Joseph T. Sharkey, Democratic majority leader, would ask for major revisions.

Mr. Isaacs, a sponsor of the so-called Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Bill, said he would "try to have it passed just as it stands."

The bill would ban racial discrimination in apartment buildings and houses accommodating more than six families.

Mr. Isaacs predicted passage of the measure during each of two televised panel discussions in which he took part yesterday. They were presented by WCBS-TV and WABD.

Mr. Isaacs said he believed the Council Committee would take up the bill at a meeting either July 2 or July 9. He said he was sure the matter had not been "shelved until after election." He predicted Council action "well before fall."

lation means that the demand for new homes can now be much more effectively met.

NOT A SOLVE ALL

"While the bill does not solve all our 'tight money' problems, it is far reaching in its long term beneficial effects. History shows a pattern of higher interest rates alone will not stop construction, as long as these rates are accompanied by a policy of low down payments," he commented.

The editorial director continued, "The American public needs and can afford to buy at least a million and a half homes a year. The three per cent down payment and long term mortgages will make it possible for builders to once again supply needed homes, which are in great undersupply.

"The need is greatest in U. S. history with the shortage in many areas acute.

"The bill establishes the sound principle that low down payments on homes are sound, and should apply to all Americans in need of homes."

A telegraphic survey of builders conducted by American Builder showed a widespread belief that the bill will have some immediate beneficial effects, but the greater impact will be felt in 1958 and later.

The lower down payments provided by the bill are as follows:

$10,000 house	$ 300 down
$12,000 house	$ 600 down
$15,000 house	$1,050 down
$18,000 house	**$1,800 down**
$20,000 house	**$2,400 down**

Predict 1,000,000 Home Starts Because Of Bill

NEW YORK — The housing bill just enacted by Congress will boost housing starts this year to a minimum of one million, declared Joseph B. Mason, editorial director of American Builder magazine.

"The favorable effect on next year's building will be much greater," he said. "We expect total starts to rise to the level of 1954, or about 1,200,000."

Mason also added that since the inventory of unsold houses has practically vanished, a deluge of new home prospects has built up. The passage of the housing legis-

American Builder pointed out that housing starts have been running far better than the public generally realizes. For the first 5 months of 1957 starts totalled 405,800.

46a 1957 NEW YORK

Greater Recognition Of Housing Market Urged

World B'ham Ala Wed. 8-14-57

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Greater recognition of the Negro housing market, to counteract real estate practices that victimize both sellers and buyers in transitional areas, was urged here last week by Warren W. Lehman, community services assistant of the Chicago Commission on Human relations.

Speaking to a group of Protestant religious leaders attending an institute on racial and cultural relations at McCormick Theological Seminary — sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. — Lehman pointed out that help by legitimate mortgage leaders is one of the great needs to prevent blight from increasing.

LEFT TO SPECULATOR'S MERCY

"Because the public and many reputable real estate dealers don't realize there is a Negro market as well as a white market for housing," Lehman said, "transitional areas are often left to the mercy of speculators."

These speculators give a low price to a white property owner, then resell to a Negro at a price so high that the new owner is forced to neglect maintenance, or increase occupancy to make ends meet. The last conditions foster slums.

Lehman advocated more direct contact between seller and buyer, with reputable mortgage firms taking part. This, he said, would result in a higher price for the seller than the speculator would offer, and yet reasonably within the means of a Negro buyer intent on maintaining property standards in the area.

HOUSING BIAS BILL BACKED IN SERMON

Times

Dr. Henry, at St. John's, Says Pattern of City Produces 'de Facto Segregation'

P. 21 c

Efforts to abolish racial discrimination in most private housing were championed yesterday in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Leland B. Henry of the Commission on Inter-Group Relations of the City of New York.

Dr. Henry is also consultant of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York and rector of St. Mary's Church in Scarborough, N. Y. He spoke at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine on "Segregation in New York City."

Dr. Henry cited disturbances over school integration in the South, then urged New Yorkers to examine "chronic problems in our own city that are just as real." He spoke of "de facto segregation" in the city's public schools, and declared that this and segregated churches stemmed from "the almost complete segregation in housing."

Urges Support of Bill

To alleviate housing segregation, he urged support of "the bill" that provides "no discrimination based on race, religion, color or national origin in the rental or sale of apartments of three or more units, or of single houses that are part of a development of ten or more units."

A bill with these provisions has been sponsored by Councilman Earl Brown, Joseph T. Sharkey and Stanley M. Isaacs. It is to be considered by the City Council tomorrow.

Of the bill, Dr. Henry said: "It does not forbid discrimination. A property owner may maintain any standards of occupancy he chooses—judged by such factors as income, education and character.

"It only forbids discrimination based on race, religion, color or national origin.

"Its purpose is not to force undersirable people into your apartment house or your neighborhood, but merely to assure that standards of acceptance be rational standards, based on the actual character and desirability of individuals, not on the accident of race."

Calls For Action

"Of course" he said, "it should be in your prayers; but prayers should always be linked with action, wherever possible; therefore acquaint yourselves with the facts, and give your support to civic organizations which are earnestly seeking to eliminate these aspects of segregation."

In speaking of the segregation pattern in the public schools and the concentration of "less experienced teachers" in Harlem, Dr. Henry said that "the problem is one of extreme difficulty and complexity."

"It trust," he went on, that the Board of Education "will act so promptly and so effectively as to reassure even the most dubious. But it is clear this cannot be accomplished by procedures that only scratch the surface."

Assesting that "the church has a direct concern in that we are committed to the policy of integrated parishes," he said that nevertheless the majority of parishes remained segregated because "the pattern of residential segreation remains."

HARLEM HOUSING HAILED BY MOSES

Times 1-23-c

New York

But Much 'Cancerous' Slum Remains There, He Says as Delano Village Opens

Thurs. 9-12-57

SCORES 'GHETTO' CHARGE

Many People Want to Stay if Old Neighborhoods Are Made Pleasant, He Holds

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

Robert Moses called yesterday for more public and quasi-public housing in Harlem. He said three times as much "cancerous" slum remained as there had been eliminated by all redevelopment up to now.

Mr. Moses spoke at the dedication of Delano Village, a $20,000,000 middle-income project with 400 leaseholders, who to date have been almost all Negroes.

As chairman of the Committee on Slum Clearance, he took issue with advocates of immediate halt further aid to new housing in that area on the ground that it tends to perpetuate racial ghettos.

"The claim that Harlem and other old, established, interesting neighborhoods with a character of their own must be dispersed and decentralized is largely propaganda and fiction," Mr. Moses declared.

Says Many Want to Stay

"There are plenty of people who want to stay in these old neighborhoods if they are made livable, opened up to air and light and rid of decay. Immigration is bound to add to the population of Harlem and preparations must be made for it. This applies also to many other sections of the city."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also advocated more slum clearance in Harlem. He said this would help bring about integration.

"The white groups doing business on 125th Street must find Harlem so wholesome that they will not go to the suburbs to live but will be willing to make their homes in Harlem," Dr. Tobias said.

The ceremonies marked the opening of the first three buildings and groundbreaking for the next two in the development, which will eventually house 1,785 families in seven buildings of sixteen stories.

The site extends from 139th to 142d Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. It is the fourth development in this city to reach tenancy under Title I of the National Housing Law, which permits cities to acquire blighted properties and resell them at a markdown to private developers. The Federal government makes good two-thirds the resale price difference; the city bears one-third.

Delano Village is the first Title I project built with Federal mortgage guaranty. The redevelopment was planned in 1950. The city conveyed the site to the sponsor, the Axelrod Construction Company, in 1952.

Construction Long Delayed

Construction, which began a year ago, had been delayed by tenant relocation problems and difficulties in obtaining Federal mortgage insurance, which required special legislation in 1954 to become applicable to Title I projects.

City and Federal officials, who had long squabbled over responsibility for construction delays, agreed yesterday in an aura of goodwill that Delano Village had been a testing ground on which kinks had been taken out of Federal and city procedures for the benefit of other slum-clearance projects.

The three earlier Title I projects in this city are co-operatives with limited tax abatement.

Charles Axelrod, president of the sponsor company, said the site of the first three buildings formerly brought the city $35,000 in taxes but that the tax yield on the three buildings just opened would be $225,000 yearly.

Mr. Moses said "astronomical" realty and construction costs made it impossible for private capital to produce the required low and middle-income housing "without government aid, above or below board, open or disguised." He said Federal and state aids to housing were "rapidly decreasing" but should, instead, be greatly increased.

Walter J. Holmes, Assistant to the Controller, said Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa favored more Title I projects, provided they paid adequate realty taxes.

Yesterday's outdoor ceremonies were followed by a luncheon in the Savoy Ballroom. This landmark of Harlem's gayer life is doomed for demolition for other buildings of Delano Village.

U.S. BACKS STATE ON HOUSING BIAS

F. H. A. to Bar Mortgage Aid for Offending Builders— First Subpoena Issued

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

The Federal Government has initiated a procedure that virtually blacklists builders who violate the New York State law against discrimination in publicly assisted housing.

A builder who is cited by the state for violating the Metcalf-Baker Law will be denied Federal mortgage insurance on all his projects.

The order, announced by Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, was hailed yesterday by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination. He called it the first instance of Federal implementation of a state civil rights law.

The Metcalf-Baker Law prohibits discrimination in housing that has received any aid from the state, local or Federal Governments.

The law, which took effect last July, is administered by Mr. Abrams' agency. The Commissioner yesterday issued the first subpoena under the law. It requires that Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., and its officers, Alberico Pompa, Vincenzo Cocanato and Joseph Markoly, submit its records at a hearing on a complaint that it illegally denied rental to a Negro writer. The concern is erecting Rochelle Arms, a 114-unit apartment house now renting in New Rochelle, N.

If the commission finds, after a hearing, that a bulider has violated the Metcalf-Baker Law, the agency may ask a court to order him to desist from discriminatory practices. Continued discrimination would leave the violator subject to a contempt action.

The Federal procedure offers quicker action. The Federal Housing Administration will simply refuse to guarantee the builder's mortgages.

'Joint Enforcement' Set

"This is a bipartisan step of considerable significance," Commissioner Abrams said, "in which the Eisenhower Administration and the State Commission Against Discrimination will undertake the joint enforcement of the housing provisions of the state's anti-discrimination law."

Norman P. Mason, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, said the new procedure did not represent any change in Federal policy but merely revised and strengthened procedures to effect "more explicitly the agency's policy."

Commissioner Mason will assign a liaison officer to the state commission to gather facts on violations here. Mr. Mason said: "Even though an agency of teh Federal Government can not be responsible for enforcing a state law, the F. H. A. has an obligation to see that its facilities are available to those builders who do business ethically, which naturally means conducting their operations in conformity with valid state and local laws."

Mr. Abrams said that Rochelle Arms was one of four apartment buildings in New Rochelle with which the state had been negotiating for the admission of Negro tenants. One Negro family has been accepted in each of two buildings. The owner of a third, said Mr. Abrams, agreed to admit a family if Rochelle Arms did so. A complaint is pending in that case.

Since July forty-seven verified complaints of housing discrimination have been filled with the commission. Forty were filed by Negroes, two by Jews, two by Puerto Ricans, one by a British West Indian, one by a Malay and one by the Japanese wife of an American. Only sixteen were found to fall within the Metcalf-Baker Law. Most of these cases are pending.

BILL TO BAR BIAS IN HOUSING BACKED

Real Estate Board Opposed by One of Its Members on Metcalf-Baker Measure

OFFICIAL INSPECTION — New York's Governor Averell Harriman is shown as he inspected the Harlem apartment of Mrs. Sarah Barnes, mother of five children, during his recent tour of converted dwellings not under rent control. Harriman found that some tenants were paying from $12-20 dollars per week for lodgings which he described as "terrible." As a result of the inspection, the New York State Legislature may drastically alter some of its laws governing rent control. (Newspress Photo).

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations, called yesterday for passage of the Metcalf-Baker Bill. The measure would outlaw discrimination for race, creed or national origins in most of the 4,000,000 private housing units in the state.

Paul T. O'Keefe, a member of Governor Harriman's housing advisory council, also endorsed the measure. It was introduced in the Legislature by Senator George Metcalf, Republican of Auburn, and Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, Democrat of Brooklyn.

In calling for extension of the present anti-discrimination law, which covers only housing receiving public aid, Mr. O'Keefe went against the position of the Real Estate Board of New York. He is a member of the board's Committee on Legislation and senior vice president of James Felt & Co., Inc., a real estate concern long identified with large housing developments.

Dr. Horne and Mr. O'Keefe spoke at a luncheon of the Women's City Club at 277 Park Avenue. The first public disclosure of the Real Estate Board's opposition came in Mr. O'Keefe's talk.

Not Consulted, O'Keefe Says

Mr. O'Keefe remarked that he had not been consulted as to the board's action on the Metcalf-Baker measure.

"I prayerfully hope the bill will pass," he said. "The test will come in its administration. If it is handled properly, I believe it will be a boon to real estate. If not administered properly, it could bring chaos in real estate."

The Real Estate Board had made no public announcement of its stand on the Metcalf-Baker measure. However, inquiries at the board office later in the day brought this statement from Frank E. McKeown, executive vice president:

"We have through the years consistently opposed, as a matter of policy, any legislation that would interfere with the right of a private owner of an apartment house to regulate the use of his property or the selection of tenants.

"This policy of the board was adopted by unanimous action of the board of governors in 1945 and reaffirmed on several subsequent occasions. We will, of course, adhere to this policy."

Restatement Not Made Public

Mr. McKeown said the most recent restatement was made by the Committee on Legislation last Friday. It was not, however, made public. Explaining the lack of notification to Mr. O'Keefe, Mr. McKeown said it was a large committee whose members rotated in attending weekly sessions. Last week was not Mr. O'Keefe's turn to attend.

Dr. Horne said that existing state and local laws against discrimination "affect little more than 5 per cent of the total housing supply, leaving about 95 per cent to the control and whim of private enterprisers."

Harriman Points Out Slum Squalor On Tour to Dramatize Rent Policy

Gov. Harriman yesterday toured the metropolitan area on the lookout for slums to dramatize his fight for rent controls on substandard housing.

During a five-hour, 120-mile inspection trip, which the Governor said was designed to "arouse the public conscience" against exploitation of low-income families, he saw squalor and examples of what he considers "rent gouging."

At 61 E. 126th St., he visited a woman and five children who live in two rooms and share a community kitchen and bathroom with three families. The rent is $36.20 every two weeks.

Seven in One Room

In the same building on another floor a man, his wife and five children live in one room. He pays about $55 a month.

At 347 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y., a couple live in a three-room basement apartment of a five-story dwelling. A dumbwaiter terminates in the living room and garbage from upper floors is carted through every night. The tenant pays $25 a week. Upstairs, in a three-room apartment under rent control, a tenant pays $51.75 a month.

In Glen Cove, L. I., at 6 Cecil Ave. are an undetermined number of persons living in three separate one-room units in the basement and sharing one toilet. No hot water and no heat. The tenants pay $25 month.

Laundry in Hallways

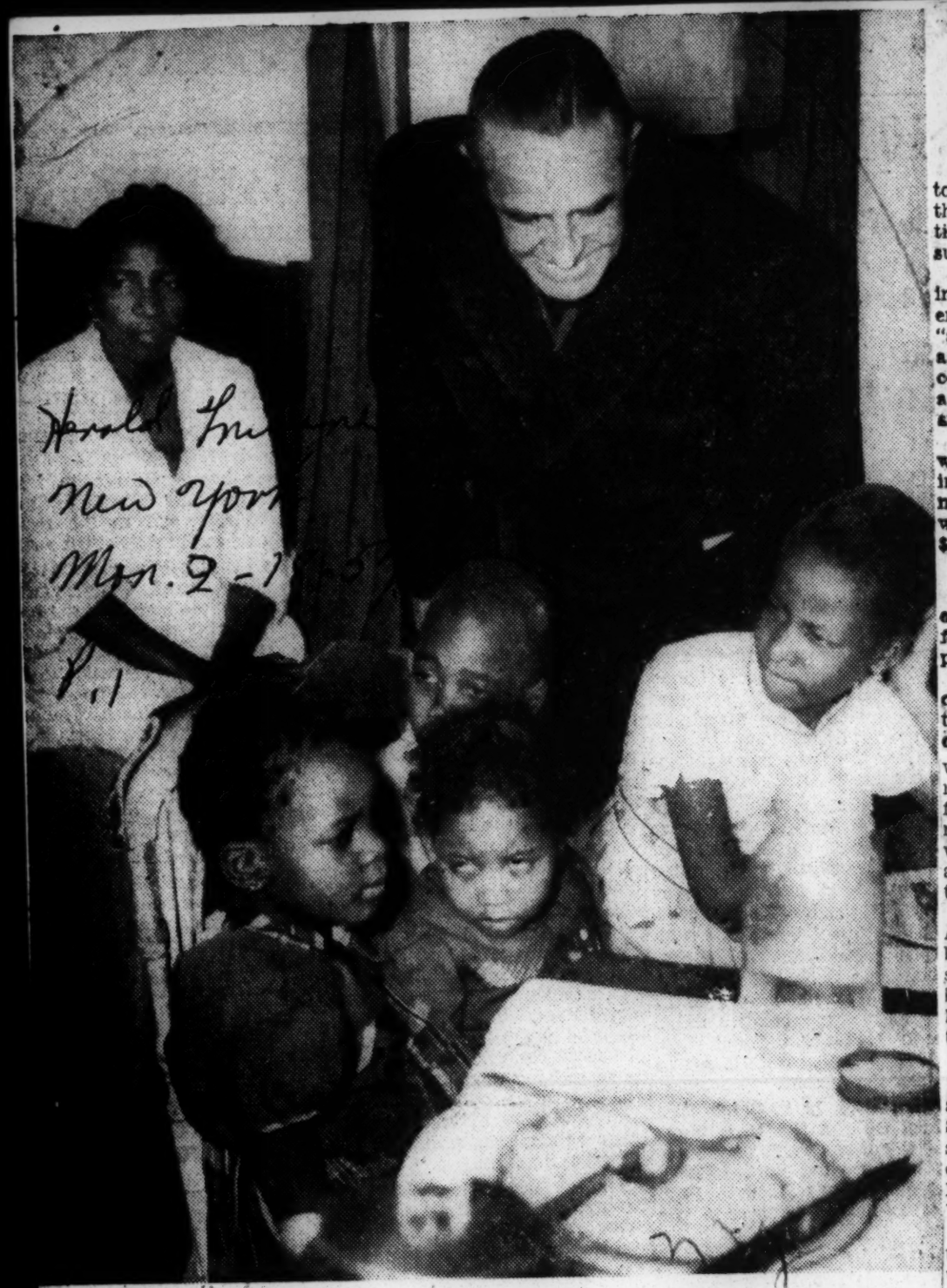
The Governor's itinerary was arranged by the Temporary State Housing Rent Commission and he was accompanied during part of the tour by State Rent Administrator Robert C. Weaver.

Gov. Harriman emphasized that his new rent-control bill would provide for he imposition of controls on "so-called conversions" tthat did not meet reasonable standards of health and safety. He said the commission would then "slash rents" until landlords corrected the violations.

At the Harlem tenement, the Governor saw laundered clothing on lines stretched along the hallways. He saw gaping holes inn the walls and crumbling plaster and a "community bathroom" in which the toilet had no seat and a seat cover was used to plug a broken window.

Mrs. Sarah Barnes, a widow with five youngsters ranging in age from one week to nine years, lives in two rooms with two beds, a crib, a small table, a dresser and an ice box "with a little ice." She cooks on a tiny four-burner gas stove in the "community" kitchen, which has two small sinks. She complains about rats.

Outside, Gov. Harriman said to reporters, "You can see what a desperate condition, what a horrible condition these rooms have been left in."



Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

HARRIMAN TOURS TENEMENT—The Governor visiting the home of Mrs. Sarah Barnes at 61 E. 126th St. yesterday. Her children, at the table, are (left to right): Leona, five; Jeanette, three; Ronald, six, and Velma, nine. Mrs. Barnes also has a week-old boy, Raymond. They live in two rooms and share a kitchen and bathroom with three families.

Negro Housing Market in Tulsa Is Among Worst

McKinney States FHA to Increase Commitments Here

"The only market in America in which the Negro does not move freely is the housing market," William F. McKinney, racial relations officer with the Federal Housing Administration told approximately 50 persons at an Urban League sponsored meeting Tuesday night in the Carver Junior High school cafeteria.

"If there is a city in America that needs to give a look-see, it is Tulsa. Tulsa has one of the most critical problems in the nation in housing facilities for Negroes," McKinney added.

Citing the criticism against Negroes buying Cadillacs and fancy cars, the FHA official said that the only prerequisite for buying a Cadillac was simply to "have the money or the credit to buy, whereas this was not true of housing."

McKinney continued, however that though mortgage payment experience among Negroes in Tulsa had proved highly unsatisfactory in previous years, it had improved markedly in the past few years until FHA is now making its home mortgage plans available to all Tulsa citizens.

"The FHA will insure any home, any place, no matter who builds it," McKinney declared. "Just be sure you can pay for it," he added.

Cites UL Influence

He cited Urban League influences in the Tulsa area as being incidental in bringing about the FHA's willingness to improve mortgage commitments in this area.

Following McKinney's remarks, Willis Hunt, vice president of the Chandler-Frates company, talked to the group about plans for the Negro Housing development in the Roberts addition, located immediately east of the Booker T. Washington high school on Wheeling avenue, between Virgin and Young streets.

Hunt showed color slides of the types of home that will be built in the area under the FHA insured plan.

Prices Start at $10,000

The homes, which will range from about $10,000 to $13,000, will be of either modern, contemporary" or the "conventional type, and the number to be built will depend on how they sell, Hunt said.

Though some interest was shown in the FHA-insured loans, which will be handled by Hunt's company, under present FHA rulings minimum down payments for homes in the areas would range from $1,000 to $1,600 with the minmum monthly payment at $93.

The monthly payment which is geared to the buyer's income, representing 20 per cent of the monthly salary places the minimum monthly payment at $465.00. It as stated that FHA will consider secondary income such as the wife's salary in certain limitations. A 30-year loan plan, not yet definite, would place minimum monthly payments at about $85.00.

Neal G. Walton, chief planning administrator for the Tulsa Metropolitan Planning commission, addressed the group on the functions of the Tulsa Housing commission. Scheduled to speak on "Basic Plans for North Tulsa," Walton said that "plans for the North Tulsa area are no more solidified than those for any other areas but were a part of the commission's master plan."

Target Date is 3 Years

He added that the target date set for the actual improvements which will be called for in the Master plan is three years ahead.

Walton distributed questionaires now being circulated throughout the city, for formation of area development councils and urged participation by all citizens.

McKinney, who works out of the FHA St. Louis office, had just returned from a housing meeting at the Prairie View AM college in Texas where Deputy Commissioner Charles A. Sigety of the FHA headquarters in Washington, D.C. was principle speaker. He cited improvements made in Pine Bluff, Ark., and Dallas, Texas, as being proof that Tulsa could provide an adequate housing plan.

Tulsa Housing Bad

He added, that Negro housing in Tulsa was among the worst in Oklahoma, whereas the Negro housing situation in Oklahoma City was among the best.

The Rev. Ben H. Hill, chairman of the TUL Housing committee was in charge of the meeting and Dr. Charles E. Christopher, chairman of the Civic Improvement Greenwood Chamber of Commerce gave greetings.

M. M. Taylor, TUL executive secretary, gave remarks and Mrs. Ruth Dennie, chairman of the membership committee of the league, urged those present to join the league during the present campaign.

Test Houses For Low Cost Heating

Defender Sat. 5-4-57 p.5

Chicago, Ill.

TOLEDO, O. — (ANP) — A total of 172 houses throughout the U. S. have been completed or are now in the planning stage for use in a two-year national low-Cost Comfort heating and air-conditioning test program.

Object is to find the average cost of heating and cooling a "comfort engineered" house in all climates.

Some 65 utility companies and 16 buildings in 81 cities in 29 states are already co-operating in the program, sponsored by Owens-Concerning Fiberglas, Toledo, which expects the exacting test to provide an authoritative answer.

$10.70 MONTH

Tyler S. Rogers, technical consultant for Owens-Cerning, reports that records calculated on the first 10 houses indicate that the average house in the program can be heated and air-conditioned all year for an average of $10.70 a month or $128.40 a year.

Had the houses not been "comfort engineered" according to Owens-Cerning specifications and constructed merely to meet FHA minimum property requirements the average operating cost would be $185.77 and could run as high as $29.49.

The "comfort engineering" enables the year-round comfort expenses to be reduced an average of $18 for heating and $30 for cooling in all climates of the U. S.

N.Y. Rent Chief Finds Segregation On Upswing in Cities and Suburbs

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

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NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Racial segregation is increasing in cities and suburbs, Robert C. Weaver, New York rent administrator, declared tonight.

Despite scattered progress against discrimination in the sale and rental of housing, Commissioner Weaver said, existing Negro "ghettos" in cities were getting larger and new "lily white" subdivisions were growing beyond city lines.

"Signal gains have been made in New York State in barring discrimination in publicly assisted housing," he said. "But the majority of our dwelling units are still closed to minorities. Our failure to secure a wide distribution of ethnic groups throughout communities tends to increase segregation in all its forms."

Weaver said the influx of Negroes into Northern cities increased their concentration in those neighborhoods where housing was available to them.

He declared this, in turn, resulted in some schools, parks and other community facilities being utilized almost exclusively by Negroes while those in other neighborhoods served only white residents.

Weaver and Herbert Bayard Swope were guests of honor at a fund-raising party for the national and New York State committees on discrimination in housing. Two hundred persons were present in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Tree, 123 E. 79th Street.

Weaver was chairman of the committees from their organization in 1950 through 1954. He resigned to become deputy state housing commissioner. Swope was honored for his service as chairman of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, which he held until last Dec. 31.

Weaver said passage at Albany of the Metcalf-Baker bill was "imperative to extend nondiscrimination coverage to a broader segment of the housing market."

The bipartisan measure is now in the finance committee of the state senate and in the assembly's judiciary. It would outlaw discrimination in most of the 4,000,000 private housing units in this state. The present Metcalf-Baker law bans discrimination in housing that receives any form of public aid.

Algernon Black, chairman of the committees on discrimination in housing, declared passage of the Metcalf-Baker amendments would "set an example in civil rights for the whole nation." He said it was the first anti-bias bill affecting private housing to be introduced in any state legislature.

FHA takes firm stand on housing

NEW YORK — Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, this week hailed the announcement of the Federal government that it will deny mortgage insurance to any building cited for violating New York's anti-discrimination law.

The Metcalf-Baker Law prohibiting discrimination in housing went into effect last July.

The announcement of the government's position on the matter was made by Federal Housing Administrator Cole.

IN COMMENTING upon it Mr. Abrams said:

This is a bipartisan step of considerable significance in which the Eisenhower Administration and the State Commission Against Discrimination will undertake the joint enforcement of the state's anti-discrimination law.

While the Federal government is not responsible for enforcing state laws, the FHA has an obligation to see that its facilities are available to those builders who do business ethically, which naturally means conducting their operations in conformity with valid state and local laws, said FHA Commissioner N. P. Matson.

This week, SCAD issued its first subpena under the new law when it summoned Pelham Hall Apartments Inc. to answer a complaint that they refused to rent an apartment in the New Rochelle Arms in New Rochelle, N.Y., to a colored writer.

N.Y. Leads In Trend Toward Apartments

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The trend toward apartment living in New York City has been intensified, according to a study made by the U. S. Labor department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

More than 85 percent of the 283,000 dwelling units built in the city during the 10 years 1946-55 were in apartment buildings or 2 family houses. In contrast, 1-family housing predominated in the nation as a whole and in large cities generally.

Over the 1946-55 decade, New York's rate of residential construction was 36 dwelling units per 1,000 of 1950 population or about half the national non-farm rate. It exceeded the comparable rates for Boston and Philadelphia, but was well below the 10 year rates in Baltimore and Los Angeles.

Because of the demolition of substandard units to obtain sites for new building, the net increase in New York's housing inventory during the 10 years 1946-55 was about 3 percent less than the volume of new dwelling units added.

Infested Houses Still Occupied

NEW YORK — (ANP) — After visiting some of the ramshackle apartments in Harlem recently, for which exorbitant rentals are charged, Gov. Averell Harriman expressed indignation at the conditions in which some unfortunates were forced to live.

Twenty years ago, Dr. Abram Goldfield conducted a survey in this same section, to determine the relationship of poor housing to juvenile delinquency.

One hundred men and women worked on the survey, making door to door visits in apartment houses in the district, visiting all told over 5,000 houses and close to 40,000 apartments!

Conditions then beggared description.

Families were found living in closets beneath stair cases. One apartment house on East 118th Street was without sanitary facilities because the toilet stool in the bath room had fallen through the floor to the apartment below! The walls in the house were actually crumbling.

Those wretched houses are still occupied, producing revenue for absentee owners. They comprise a major portion of the thousands of worn out apartment houses that are a constant hazard to health and life that make some sections of New York rank as the world's worst slums.

Into these houses, which once were modern, move newcomers to New York, unable to find better accommodations. Crowded into apartments that were built to house medium sized families are three and four families many of which have several children. It is not unusual to find these families occupying one room, using it for all purposes. Unscrupulous landlords divide apartments up, renting each room to a family. Community kitchens and baths are the only facilities available.

In spite of laws regarding multiple dwellings in New York, flagrant violations in this area greatly increase the hazards of life in the city. At the time of the survey, twenty years, ago Dr. Goldfeld stressed out one salient point. "Slums," he said, "are progressive."

What today is a fine residential neighborhood, may in a few years deteriorate into a slum area as families move out and new occupants move in. The East side is an example. Today, many fine apartment houses have been erected on the East Side close to the river. Not too long ago this same section was covered with slum apartments developed in the usual pattern because in the early days, the East Side was a preferred residential section."

It is not too far from this particular area that Governor Harriman visited what may easily be termed, New York's worst slum—and who lived there? Your guess is absolutely right. Colored tenants, paying $13.75 a week a room!

INSPECTS TENEMENT CONDITIONS—New York Governor Averell Harriman, center, and State Rent Administrator Robert C. Weaver, right, inspect the apartment of Mrs. Sarah Barnes, who sits dejectedly on the bed with her one-week-old son, Raymond, as her four other children crowd a small table for breakfast in a Harlem tenement. The family occupies two small rooms, renting for $80 per month, and must share kitchen and bathroom facilities.

Decontrolled rental units 'shocking,' says Harriman

NEW YORK—Governor Harriman made an inspection tour last week of decontrolled apartments in the Metropolitan area and didn't think much of what he saw.

His tour was made in an effort to draw public attention to the results of a "legal loophole" which made "reconverted space" exempt from provisions of the New York rent control law.

After his tour the state's chief executive termed the conditions which he had found "shockingly poor," and said that if the apartments could be decontrolled under legislation which he has proposed, conditions would be improved.

ONE HARLEM apartment visited by the Governor was a foul - smelling one - room affair with paint peeling from the walls and cardboard covering its one cracked window.

It was occupied by six persons—a man, his wife, and their four children. For it they pay $59.63 a month.

In New Rochelle the party found a basement apartment with no windows and where the dumbwaiter used to lower garbage from the floors above opened into the living room.

For it the tenants pay $108 per month.

COMMENTING UPON his trip Governor Harriman said that it had shown "no real conversion," rather "outrageous conditions."

If the houses were put back under rent control, he said, the rent administrator would see to it that they were brought back to reasonable standards.

The legislation supported by Mr. Harriman would recontrol all apartments where illegal or hazardous conditions exist.

But because of the Republican majority in the legislature the bill's chances of passage are considered "not so good."

Harlem Landlord's Court Dates Shield Him, Tenants Complain

June '54 Case Has Been Put Off 16 Times

A group of desperate Harlem tenants at 212-214 E. 141st St. complained today that they can't get their landlord into court to face scores of complaints about the deplorable conditions of their building.

The reason, they, said, is that the landlord always seems to be in some other court fighting off similar charges.

Officially, their landlord is Emray Realty Corp. of 320 E. 149th St. The tenants say they don't know who or what is Emray; all they know is that Arnold Schildhaus, a 40-year-old attorney, of the same address represents the corporation in the unending litigation and regularly collects the rents at the rundown ramshackle they call home.

1954 Complaint.

Mr. Schildhaus had a date recently to appear in Manhattan Special Sessions to answer five different cases involving 124 multiple dwelling violations brought by the Department of Housing and Buildings and the Board of Health.

One complaint about defective electric fixtures and water closets and inadequate supply dates back to June 17, 1954. The case has been adjourned 16 times. And last week the attorney did not appear in court; he sent a telegram instead saying his presence was demanded for a similar case involving another building in the Bronx.

Justice Simon Silver set the Manhattan case over to March 5.

"What are you going to do?" shrugged Assistant Corporation Counsel Elias Low. "This man is involved in so much litigation that almost every day he's in some other court."

May Be Lowered.

Justice Silver asked why the State Rent Commission, in view of the many incorrected violations at the building, had not reduced the tenants' rent to $1 a month, as the law permits.

Subsequently, the State Rent Commission reported the rents may be lowered to $1 a month if the violations are not corrected. Inspection of the neglected premises by reporters revealed shocking conditions in apartments and hallways. Collapsed plaster ceilings, leaking water pipes and gaping holes in walls were only part of the picture.

Joseph Mack and his family, which includes 10 children, said they can't use the regular plumbing facilities. And, he added, they must use oil lamps in place of electricity because of the fire hazard caused by leaking water.

Only Cold Water.

Other tenants said that for montsh they had only hot water in their faucets and only cold in their radiators.

In October, 1955, Mr. Schildhaus was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse for 80 violations of the multiple dwelling law at the E. 1941 St. address.

He served five days of the sentence and then was released on a writ. He filed a $250,000 civil suit against the city alleging false imprisonment. The suit will go to trial Feb. 25.

Repeated attempts over several days by this paper to contact Mr. Schildhaus have been to no avail.

46a 1957

HOUSING (PENNSYLVANIA)

Survey Shows Trend Toward Mixed Housing

PHILADELPHIA — The Institute of Urban Studies of the University of Pennsylvania has reported that a survey it conducted indicates that "general public acceptance of racially unsegregated housing may come sooner than many experts have predicted."

The survey covered 102 families in Concord Park, a pioneer interracial development, in nearby Bucks County. It was made as part of an analysis of housing markets being directed by Prof. Chester Rapkin of the Institute.

George and Eunice Grier, social researchers, found "no excess" of idealists or crusaders among the white buyers of the $12,000 to $14,000 homes at Concord Park.

Nearly half of the white buyers had never had Negro neighbors nearer than three block aways. After occupancy, 86 per cent approved of all neighbors. The average income per family of the white buyers was found to be $5,998, and of the Negroes, $6,361.

Carol Lumm, 3, helps Mayor Richardson Dilworth blow out candles on cake during 25th anniversary celebration of Wharton Center at 1708 N. 22d st.

MIXED HOUSING HELD NEARER THAN FORECAST

Philadelphia, April 9 [Special]—The Institute for Urban Studies at the University of Pennsylvania reported that a survey indicated that "general public acceptance of racially unsegregated housing may come sooner than many experts have predicted."

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End of Dual Standard In Housing Is Urged

Mayor Richardson Dilworth and the Commission on Human Relations yesterday appealed to the Philadelphia building and real estate industry to end the "double standard in housing" and create a free, "racially unrestricted" market.

"We're not looking at this today from the point of view of interracial justice or concern for the less fortunate, as important as these considerations are," the Mayor told more than 40 bankers, builders and real estate men at City Hall."

He said times have changed and that a sizeable percentage of the Negro population has "improved its earnings, its credit position and its buying power."

INJUSTICE 'DANGEROUS'

George Schermer, executive director of the Commission on Human Relations, said the "imposition of a great social injustice upon a large proportion of our population" is dangerous to the welfare of the whole community.

Arthur W. Binns, real estate broker, told the Mayor that segregation is not all due to racial discrimination. He declared "most of it is plain economics," adding that houses that may rent for $125 in some areas, can bring only $75 in others.

Binns said Philadelphia is one of the few cities where housing sub-divisions have been built for Negroes, but have not gone too well.

'The solution of the whole problem is urban renewal," he declared. "The fellow who can pay $50 a month rent provides the great volume. We've got to find a formula for rehabilitating the old city, because if the old city goes down the hole, every suburb goes down the hole."

VIEW DISPUTED

Christopher Edley, a Negro member of the Human Relations Commission, disputed this declaring that there are people in the slums earning $90 to $120 a week who live in houses that are "blossoming" amidst homes that are not well taken care of.

I. Maximilian Martin, Negro real estate broker, declared that in the last 15 years Philadelphia has built "less new housing for the Negro than any city in the United States."

Use Ads To Fight Bias In Housing

Defender
13 Sat. 8-24-57
Chicago Def.

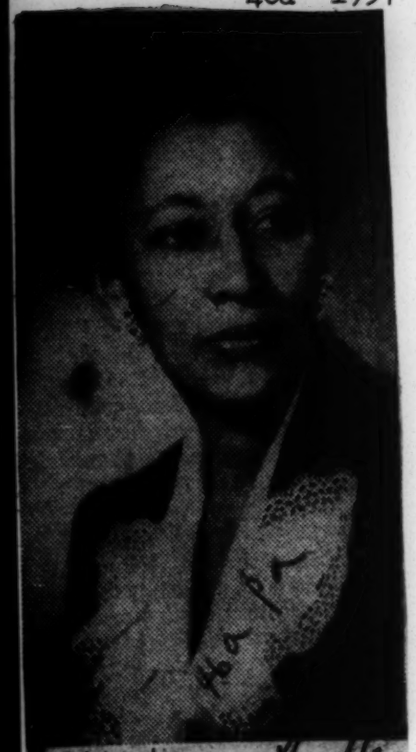
PROVIDENCE, R. I. —(ANP)— The Rhode Island committee on discrimination in housing took to the newspapers here last week in its fight for integration in private residential neighborhoods.

The committee inserted an advertisement in the papers pointing up the house-hunting difficulties of two Negroes "because of their race."

One is a high school teacher, Mrs. Alan Wilson, who graduated last year from Bryant college as the outstanding woman student.

The other is Lt. Carlon Peay jr. of Ridgewood, N. J., who was assigned early this year as personnel psychologist at the local army recruiting station.

Said Mrs. Shirley Lee, committee president, "We decided to run an ad when we learned of the success of a group in Palo Alto, Cal., in finding a home for a Negro chemistry professor by ruing such an ad."



WEDS PROFESSOR — Mrs. Hazel Hampton Fleming is the new wife of Dr. G. James Fleming, associate professor of political science at Morgan State College, Baltimore. A Philadelphian, Mrs. Fleming is a supervisor with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania and the organization's consultant on adoptions.

A Changed South . . . .

By Carroll Kilpatrick

Drift to Isolationism Seen

Is the South, once the most staunchly internationalist section of the country, turning isolationist? Some observers have answered that question in the affirmative in recent years because of increasing Southern opposition to foreign aid and to reciprocal trade.

Now a study by the National Committee for an Effective Congress suggests that the supposed Southern drift away from its traditional internationalism is mounting as a result of suspicions of Asia rather than of Europe.

Historically, the South has been strongly pro-British, partly because of Britain's political support of the Confederate cause, partly because of the close economic ties with Britain resulting from the Southern cotton economy and partly because of the South's Anglo-Saxon heritage.

Because the South until recently was predominantly a raw materials producer, dependent upon an export market, it has been generally internationalist in politics and the foremost supporter of the free trade tradition.

IT HAS BEEN with surprise, therefore, that the Nation in the last few years has watched some Southern Congressmen voting against Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade ideas and against foreign aid bills.

The Committee's study found the first manifestations of the new trend in Southern voting in opposition to aid programs to Asia.

"In the immediate postwar period," the study says, "Southern support in the House of Representatives for the measures which committed this country to the containment of the Soviet Union and the rebuilding of the free world was virtually unanimous.

"On the Greek-Turkish aid bill of 1947 and on the ECA bills of 1948 and 1949, Southern Congressmen gave 97 per cent or higher support.

"It is significant that during the same period this degree of support did not extend to measures relating to the Far East, where the average of support by Southern Congressmen was 27 per cent lower than for Europe."

Only six per cent of the Southern House votes were recorded against four key Europe-oriented aid measures: Greek-Turkish aid of 1947, the foreign aid bills of 1948 and 1949 and the Yugoslav aid bill of 1950.

However, 33 per cent of the Southern House votes were recorded against four key Asia-oriented aid measures: China aid (1949), Korean aid (1950), Far East assistance bill (1950) and the India aid bill (1951).

"In this connection," the study notes, "it is especially interesting that whereas 38 Southern members of the House voted against aid to Korea in 1950, less than half as many, only 16, voted against aid to Communist Yugoslavia in the same year."

IN 1953 AND 1954, Southern members of Congress cast only one out of a possible 108 votes against the trade agreements measures. But in 1955, 16 Southern House members —15 per cent—voted against reciprocal trade.

The study says the changes are not so much the result of the industrialization of the South as of the post-war increase in the flow of textile imports from Japan and to the "greater intensity of lobbying activity by textile interests."

Also Southern conservatism is now more evident than in 1939-40, when the South was poorer. It militates against support of such measures as foreign aid.

The Committee concludes that it "cannot yet be said that there has been an important decline in the specific form of internationalism exhibited by the South in the past." Nor, it says, "is it clear that the lessening of the South's overall support of our recent policy will necessarily be permament."

It is clear only that the greater concentration of the textile industry in the South and the competition with Asia, the general industrial development of the region, and the recent acceptance of Republican doctrine on the part of an increasing number of persons are having an impact of undetermined proportions on Southern thinking and on the South's traditional internationalist position.

Mississippian Seeking Development of South

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—R. E. Dumas Milner, Mississippi industrialist, Wednesday called for a government program aimed at encouraging and developing industry in the South. He said the area is being slighted by the defense department and other federal agencies.

Milner proposed revamping of the small business program to provide more capital for small businesses, action by the defense department to encourage defense industries to locate in the South, and appointment of a committee to co-ordinate requirements of federal agencies with the Southern industrial capacity.

The Mississippian, head of a $100 million industrial empire in the South, criticized the administration's tight money policy as particularly harmful to the South.

At a news conference, he said the South is being ignored by the defense department and other federal agencies, particularly the general services administration, in award of government contracts.

The South, he said, needs heavy industry and the defense department, in awarding big contracts, could encourage big industries to build Southern plants.

Such plants, he said, would attract smaller industries.

He said the small business act needs overhauling because small business can't get the money it needs.

Industry is on the rise in the South, he said, but needs help and encouragement. He pointed out that the area has a big labor surplus, due largely to mechanization of cotton farms and the resultant decline in the number of sharecroppers.

Milner said he feels that in the present world crisis "every manufacturing facility in the country should be utilized to bolster our national defense and produce extra consumer items for home and overseas consumption.

"Yet it is an unpleasant fact that while Northern industries count on heavy continuing government contracts, the industrial complex of the South has had to pull itself up by its own bootstraps."

In response to a question he said he suspects one reason Northern industry may have bypassed the South is the "turmoil" over the civil rights question.

Milner said he hopes to get the Mississippi congressional delegation and other friends in Congress to support legislation to revise the small business act, to direct the defense department to award contracts to the South and to require that defense contracts be let on a bid basis rather than by negotiation.

He said he hadn't planned on calling at the White House at this time to urge presidential appointment of a committee to co-ordinate federal requirements with the Southern industrial potential.

However, he added he and many of his friends had supported and voted for President Eisenhower and he thought he could get a White House hearing for his proposal.

Criticizing the administration tight money policy, Milner said high interest rates are strangling the South. He said he opposes the policy and if it is to continue he could see no reason why prices and wages couldn't be controlled.

With Milner was W. P. McMullin, Jackson, Miss., president of the Deposit Guaranty Bank & Trust Company.

SOUTH LEADS NATION IN PULPWOOD OUTPUT

Georgia Is Top Producer With 19 Per Cent

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—The South in 1956 maintained its position as the nation's leading pulpwood production region, the United States Forest Service reported Saturday.

The 12 Southern states in 1957 cut a total of 20,344,900 cords of pulpwood, an increase of eleven per cent over 1955 to hold top place for the seventh consecutive year. The cut was 57 per cent of the total receipts of domestic pulpwood at all pulpmills in the United States.

Included in the total were 659,000 cords of wood residue used for pulp. Use of the residues help conserve the supply of standing timber and was up 76 per cent over 1955.

Georgia was the leading 1956 producer with 3,850,000 cords, or 19 per cent of the South's 1956 total.

Mississippi produced 2,069,000 cords. The leading counties were Clarke, Copiah and Jasper.

The Arkansas production was 935,000 cords, and the top counties Ashley, Clark and Union; Alabama, 2,103,000 cords and leading counties Baldwin, Monroe and Tallapoosa; Tennessee, 392,000 cords with the leading counties listed as Cumberland, McMinn, Monroe and Scott, and Louisiana, 1,574,000 cords and the leading parishes Livingston, Union, Washington and Winn.

The report showed an increase in the use of hardwoods for pulp. In 1956, with 2.9 million cords of hardwood timber cut for pulpwood, 11 per cent more than in 1956.

A total of 72 pulp mills are drawing wood from the South. Sixty-eight of the mills are located in Southern states. Nine additional pulp mills in the South are either under construction or plans for their construction have been announced.

Production in the other states included:

Florida, 1,951,000 cords; North Carolina, 1,842,000 cords; Oklahoma, 74,000 cords; South Carolina, 1,807,000 cords; Texas, 1,459,000 cords, and Virginia, 1,630,000 cords.

ANNEXATION IS URGED FOR NEGRO HOUSING

Commercial Appeal
Jan. 2-16-57

Organizations Point To Area Southwest Of City

The Home Builders Association, the Real Estate Board of Memphis and the Mortgage Bankers Association of Memphis have recommended that a large area southwest of Memphis be annexed to the city.

"Specifically, we recommend that the Walker Homes area be annexed in the immediate future," the organizations said in a letter to Mayor Edmund Orgill and William D. Galbreath, chairman of the Memphis-Shelby County Planning Commission.

"In so doing, we feel that sufficient area should be included to allow for the development of considerable additional Negro housing in the general vicinity of Walker Homes and Fuller State Park."

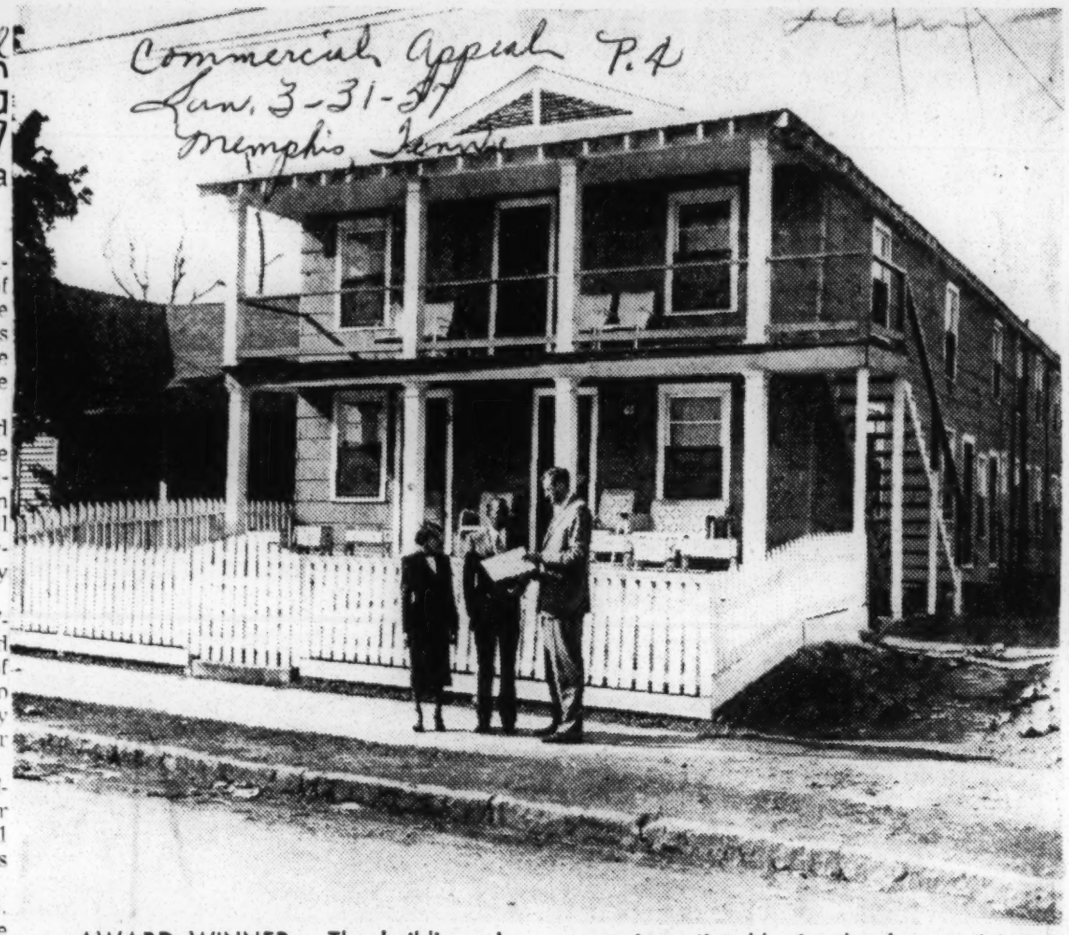
Walker Homes is a large private housing development for Negroes between Highway 61 and the Mississippi River. It lies outside the city limits.

The letter was signed by R. G. Snowden, president of the Home Builders; E. R. Richmond, president of the Real Estate Board, and Max Ostner, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association. It continued:

"We also recommend that a study be made of the entire area west of Highway 61 South and north of Holmes Road to the present city limits, with the thought that all of such area should be annexed as soon as practicable.

"The services of our planning and zoning committees are available to assist and advise you at any time with full authority to act for our respective organizations."

Mayor Orgill said he has been told by the builders it will be easier to get more housing built for Negroes if the area is taken into the city.



Commercial Appeal P. 4
Sun. 3-31-57
Memphis Tenn.

AWARD WINNER — The building at 70 West Illinois looked like the top photo when James Ballard began an improvement program which lasted a year and a half and cost him $6,000. The changed appearance is noticeable in the lower picture where J. W. Parker, director of the Memphis Housing Department, gives Ballard and his wife a certificate of award for their work.

—Staff Photo

HONOR IS RECEIVED BY NEGRO LANDLORD

Commercial Appeal
Sun. 3-31-57

Wins Award For Improvement Of Property

Memphis Tenn.

$6,000 IN RENOVATIONS

P. 4

A Negro property owner who labored a year and a half and spent $6,000 to improve the building he owns at 70 West Illinois has been awarded the first certificate of award from the Memphis Building Department.

J. W. Parker, director of the city's housing improvement program, presented the certificate to James Ballard and his wife, Rebecca.

Others To Be Awarded

The certificate, bearing a city seal and signed by John T. Dwyer, public service commissioner, said it was "issued in recognition of the commendable manner in which you have assisted the city in a program designed to rid Memphis of substandard dwellings and the halting of blight."

Mr. Parker said similar certificates will be awarded other property owners who have done good jobs of repairing substandard housing.

Ballard, who is in the public hauling business and sells fuel, said he has owned the building at 70 West Illinois since 1944. He lives in one of its two apartments and rents the other apartment and 20 separate rooms.

Became Shambles

In 1954, the frame, two-story building had become a shambles. After a city inspector pointed out what was wrong with the structure, Ballard set to work.

He changed the whole shape of the building by raising the rooms three feet to give upstairs rooms more head room. Then he put on a new roof and new siding, and redecorated both inside and outside. He also installed new windows and plumbing.

Ballard said he did much of the work himself over a period of 18 months. Materials and additional labor cost him $6,000.

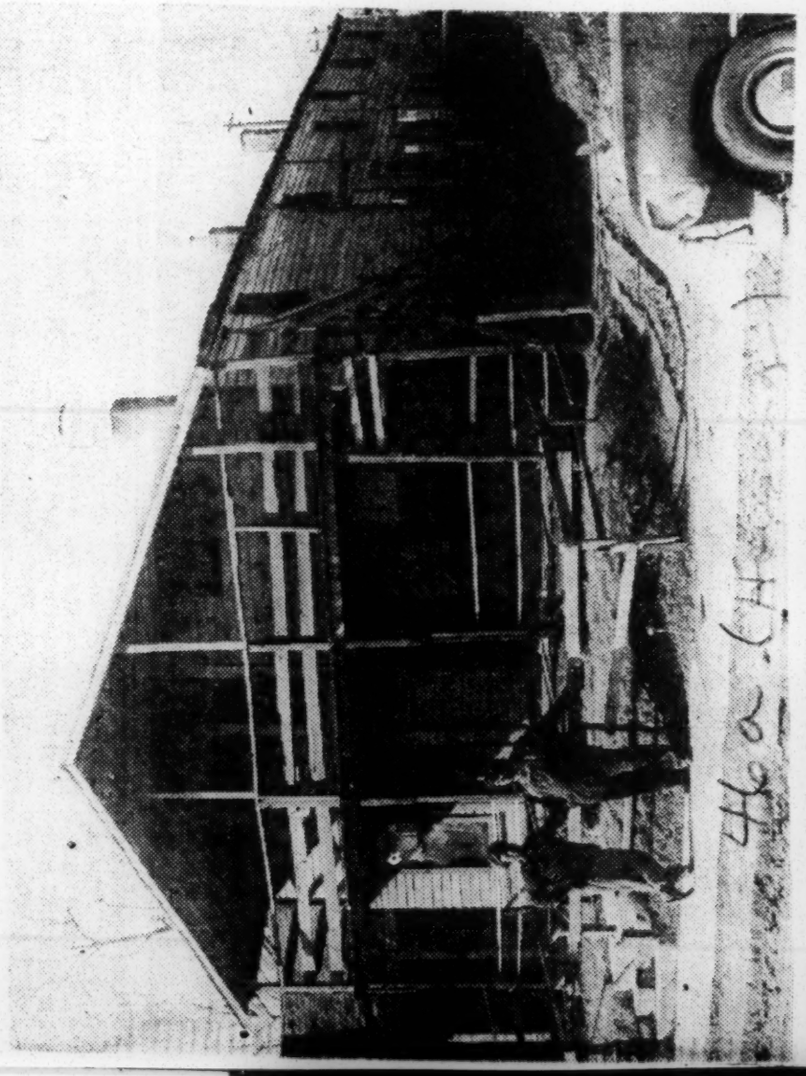
HEARING TO RESUME ON NEGRO BUILDINGS

Reissuance Of Permits Is Being Sought

The matter of whether the Planning Commission should reissue 17 building permits for Negro homes on Alcy Road and Warren will be resumed at 10 this morning in Chancellor Rives Manker's court.

Seeking reissuance of the permits is the firm of Blaylock & Brown, builders, who contend the county building commissioner unlawfully revoked the permits to block the Negro housing development. The county has approved purchase of the site for a park, and Chancellor Manker continued the hearing to all the county time to show good faith by actually buying the property.

James Manire represents the Planning Commission. John Heiskell and Marvin Goff represent Blaylock & Brown, who contend that the permits were withdrawn because of protests by white residents of nearby homes.



Scarcity Of Developed Sites Retards New Negro Housing

(Third of a series)

By MIKE McGEE

Memphis home builders state without equivocation that they could meet the full demand for new Negro housing for those who must relocate because of public improvements if "land and financing were available."

"And we feel," said Jack Renshaw, vice president of the Home Builders, "that those who must relocate would get a better bargain in a new house than an old one.

"However, land is the great problem as financing would be available under the FHA Title 221 program. We builders feel which to build houses selling for that areas must be provided for $7,200 to $9,200.
Negro houses somewhere. There is very little land available with sewage, transportation and all city utilities. We feel that the alleviation of this situation is well nigh necessary for fulfillment of the program."

Land Is Scarce

Land for building is in short supply for at least three reasons. One is that a great proportion of land within the city limits already is in use. Another reason is the Bartholomew Plan zoned a great proportion of existing Negro residential areas as light industrial, and then forbade further residential construction. And a third reason is violent objection on the part of neighbors and residents of an area to its being used for Negro housing.

As an example, the Alcy Road case, which happened to be just outside the city limits. Residents protested violently against it being used for housing and sought light industrial zoning to block it. The county then acted to buy the land for a park.

For the last several years a great proportion of what building has been done for Negroes has been done by a handful of builders. Among these are Sam Dattel, McNeill Ayres of Ayres Construction Co., Irby Cooper of Cooper Realty Co. and Auvergne Blaylock of Blaylock & Brown.

Manny Delugach of H. Dlugach & Co. has bough a block of lots in the Walker Homes Subdivision and plans to enter the field. Other builders, including Wallace Johnson, are reported willing to get into Negro construction, if land is obtainable.

Mr. Dattel reported, "I can sell $9,000 Negro homes all day, if I can get the lots to build them on. But lots are quite difficult to buy, particularly inside the city, where most Negroes wish to live. You have to buy a lot here and a lot there. I've managed to acquire 33 north of Chelsea on

No Facilities Available

"Our problem," Mr. Dattel added, "is caused by the fact that there just are no blocks of land with city facilities available in areas where Negroes wish to live. The Walker Homes area, I am told by Negroes, is too inaccessible.

"A great proportion of the Memphis industries hiring Negroes are located in North Memphis," Mr. Dattel said. He added that the Walker Homes area, without public transportation, was almost impossible for these Negroes. "What we need is more area north adjacent to the North Memphis industrial area."

Some consideration has been given to at least two north areas, one being Allyn Road north of Raleigh and the other the Woodstock area in the vicinity of the Negro vocational school there.

No definite action has been taken as both of these areas are lacking in full public services, including transportation.

Irby Cooper of Cooper Realty Co. declared it has been increasingly hard to buy lots for the last five years, and now it is almost impossible.

"The Negroes just don't want to go out. They can't afford it. I can pay up to about $1,600 for a developed lot for a $9,000 house, less of course for a $7,200 house which I am currently building."

Could Use 200 Lots

"Lots are the hardest problem we have to face," McNeill Ayres commented. "I have about 85 on hand and it's taken me more than two years to accumulate them. You have to buy one here and one there. I could use 200 this year, but where to get them is the $64 question. You find an area and it is sold out, filled up or is in a fringe area, and then the fight starts."

Mr. Ayres refused comment on lots outside the city. "Listen," he said, "what are you trying to do, get me in the clutch? I'm just a po' home builder trying to get along. I need land, lots of land."

Auvergne Blaylock, too, declares the problem is land.

"It's just almost impossible to find," he said.

Some of the builders in the Negro housing field, off the record, will curl your hair with their comments on the Bartholomew Plan. They point out bitterly that most of the existing Negro residential areas in Memphis have been zoned light industrial, where further housing is, under the ordinance, forbidden.

Mr. Blaylock, however, is rather temperate on this question.

"There's not enough of the land to make a great difference," he says. "It would help though if we could use it."

Mr. Dattel thinks the whole Bartholomew light industrial regulations should be reviewed. "Take some of the areas just to the east of Scott," he said, "which are zoned light industrial. What industry in its right mind is going to pay $4,000 or $5,000 for an existing Negro shack on a 40-foot lot?"

Mr. Blaylock also believes there should be a re-examination of the Bartholomew Plan.

Impossible To Use

"All over Memphis," he says, "there are scattered lots, perhaps 25 to 40 feet wide. Zoning requirements, offstreet parking requiresments, etc., make these lots almost impossible to use. They go back to the pre-Bartholomew days when some lots as narrow as 12½ feet were laid out. Naturally, the city doesn't want any shotgun houses on these lots. But the houses don't have to be shotguns anymore. They are using such lots in New Orleans and Chicago, where houses up to $25,000 are being built on 25-foot lots. A big lot is not necessary with modern construction methods. And a lot of these small lots would be ideal for housing for the aged, where upkeep of the lot would be a minor factor."

And in the meantime, there are rumblings around Memphis that the Walker Homes area, suggested for more Negro homes, is in for a political caterwauling before annexation.

The talk is that each of the contending cliques at city hall is afraid the other will pick up a block of votes through annexation of the Walker Homes area.

MHA READY FOR BIDS ON URBAN RENEWAL OF BIG NEGRO AREA

Offers From Developers Or Resale Will Be Heard By Agency

MANY OPTIONS TAKEN

Negotiations On Additional Properties In Railroad Avenue Section Are Continuing, Simmons Says

By JAMES GUNTER

The Memphis Housing Authority already has acquired more than half the properties in the Railroad Avenue urban renewal project area for Negroes and is ready to hear proposals from prospective private developers.

Walter Simmons, MHA executive director, said yesterday the agency has taken options from owners of about 100 of the 199 properties in the 41.76-acre tract during the last few weeks. Negotiations are continuing on the others.

"We are now ready to talk to builders or real estate agents about sale of the land," Mr. Simmons said.

Options Flowing In

"After we acquired a few lots, we tacked up big signs saying they were the property of the Memphis Housing Authority," Mr. Simmons said. "The other owners saw that and must have figured they should go ahead and sell out, too. The options began flowing in."

"Our next job is to get the residents of the area moved out," said Sam Null, MHA planning director.

A relocation office was opened this week in the project area at 614 Polk where MHA personnel are available to help the residents find a new place to live. The office is managed by Sam Tumbinello.

The MHA director indicated the MHA will be willing to come to terms on resale even before the area in South Memphis is cleared and improved.

"We can tell interested buyers exactly what our commitments on redevelopment are," he said.

"Representatives of several firms have talked to us about light industrial sites which are included in the redevelopment plans, but none of them has made us a proposal."

Must Follow Plan

Redevelopers must build on the property, after new streets and utilities are constructed, according to a definite plan. Nine acres bordering a new street and running parallel to Railroad Avenue are marked for light industry only. Three and one-half acres fronting on Georgia will be for commercial use. Private housing for about 25 Negro families will be built on 1.36 acres at Crump and McKinley adjoining the Cleaborn Homes Public Housing development.

Twenty acres of the tract is planned for a new $875,000 elementary school to serve 2,500 Negro children. The nearby Porter elementary school will become a junior high school. Booker T. Washington senior high school also is close by.

The Railroad Avenue project, in an area bounded by E. H. Crump Boulevard, Railroad Avenue, Mississippi Boulevard, Lauderdale and Georgia, is the first of several Memphis urban renewal projects to reach the buying and selling stage

Under a slum clearance program, the Federal Government will pay two-thirds of the cost of buying the property, clearing it and improving it for resale.

The total project cost is estimated at $2,489,238 with the city's one-third share of the net cost running at about $625,662.

The tract now holds 292 buildings of which 245 are rated substandard by the MHA. The 507 families (all Negro except four) are crowded into 455 dwelling units. These families are in the lowest income group, earning from $1,000 to $3,000 a year. Most of them pay from $20 to $50 monthly rent.

Mr. Simmons said some of the residents who are selling their property have contracted to tear down their own houses.

The MHA has a new supply of brochures which will be mailed to prospective developers and real estate men, pointing to the advantages of the Railroad Avenue sites.

The brochure advises interested persons to contact the Memphis Housing Authority at 700 Adams. Property will be sold by sealed bids or public auction.

The MHA envisions such light industry in the area as warehousing, bus and motor freight terminal, light manufacturing and processing plant. The tract has excellent rail and highway connections.

Such commercial development as a food store, variety store, drug store, hardware store, restaurant, laundry, clothing store or office building is envisioned to serve the city's largest Negro residential area.

CITY MUST FULFILL REHOUSING CONTRACT

Has Agreement To Resettle Dislocated Families

COULD LOSE U. S. FUNDS

(Continued from Page 17)

land suitable for development, land that is adjacent to city utilities.

Most Logical Answer

The Walker Homes area, and west to Fuller Park, at the present time seems the most logical immediate answer.

The area is already well settled, but there has been some foreclosure, primarily because of the lack of public transportation and a few other factors.

One of these factors is the feeling on the part of Negroes that they are being banished to the wilds, with no way of getting to work or to the sundry store.

Another factor, some builders say, is the approach to the Walker Homes area is depressing.

Real estate men feel the area should be annexed as rapidly as possible and the Street Railway Co. should be required to provide adequate public transportation.

Walker Homes is not in, but is near the area once known as Boxtown. It lies west of Horn Lake Road, between Peebles and Mitchell Roads. To the west of Walker Homes is the George Lee Subdivision. Farther to the west is Fuller State Park for Negroes.

Mitchell Road Entry

Mitchell Road is the logical entry way.

It is the road that will lead to the new Memphis Light, Gas & Water Division steam plant, and public transportation ultimately will be needed for it.

TOMORROW — Opinions of Memphis business leaders on the housing problem.

City Must Honor Agreement To Rehouse Negro Families

(Fourth of a Series)

By MIKE McGEE

The time has come when the bickering city fathers must face up to a contractual obligation concerning the housing of Memphians, dislocated by urban rehabilitation, expressways, street widening and code enforcement.

Under the urban rehabilitation program, the city has signed a contract with the Federal Government agreeing to provide housing for those who are dislocated.

The Federal Government is not playing pittypat with this program.

Unless Memphis officials move to meet the obligation, urban rehabilitation money could be cancelled out. It has happened elsewhere and could happen in Memphis. Indiana recently had its entire urban rehabilitation allocation held up, when the Government suspected that the people of Indiana were again playing the old Indiana political game.

Obligation With City

The Federal Government obligation is with the city. It is not with the county. Yet, with the shortage of development land in Memphis, particularly for Negroes, it appears as though the county is expected to bear that portion of the load of Negro resettlement which is not borne by transition areas.

It is probable that most downtown Memphis businessmen have not stopped to think that the transition pattern, unless interrupted, could well blanket the downtown business area.

No one in Memphis will definitely say for quotation that this area or that area will go Negro. Off the record, though, many will tell you that there are areas "that are inevitable."

Generally, the occupancy map at the Memphis Housing Authority office shows that the transition pattern is definite in the general area south of Wolf River, north of the Nonconnah Creek and west of Bellevue.

Further transition in a great part of this area will result in harsh feelings unless there is guidance, adult thinking and adult leadership on the part of city leaders, community leaders and Negro leaders.

Memphis Watched

Federal race relations officials, who are keeping a watch on Memphis, like the idea of a biracial committee to study and work out the problems, particularly in the transition areas.

Such a committee, it is pointed out, working with the Real Estate Board, home builders, mortgage bankers and city officials could counsel property owners in the fringe areas.

Property owners in these fringe areas can fight a delaying action. But their property, already fringe, probably is worth less on the white residential market than it would be on the Negro market.

If an orderly process in transition could be achieved through co-operation in inevitable areas, a great amount of bad feeling could be prevented.

However, there are many in Memphis who feel that transition has gone far enough and should be stopped.

An elaboration of this viewpoint brings the question right back to land.

There is only a small amount of city land.

Negroes generally wish to live "inside the corporation."

So, the road leads straight to city hall and the necessity for city planning and annexation of

NEGRO HOUSING CASE IS RESET FOR JULY 16

Re-issuance Of Alcy Road Permits Sought

A Chancery Court hearing on the Blaylock & Brown petition to force the Planning Commission to issue 17 building permits for a Negro subdivision has been set for 10 a.m., July 16. Chancellor Rives Manker continued the case on request of Auvergne Blaylock and Marvin Goff, attorneys. They asked more time to study the answer to their petition.

The answer was filed by Walter Chandler, who has been employed as special counsel in the controversy by the County Commissioners. The charges of Blaylock & Brown were denied in the answer in general.

It stated that William J. Bussjager, county building commissioner, has no lawful authority to re-issue the 17 permits. The developers still have recourse of appeal to the Board of Adjustment against the revocation of the 17 permits by Mr. Bussjager. Therefore the demand for a court order forcing re-issuance of the permits is premature, the answer contended.

Blaylock & Brown charged the Planning Commission's action in revoking the permits was a subterfuge to block the proposed Negro residential development at Alcy Road and Warren. The permits were issued Blaylock & Brown May 8 and revoked a week later. Protests of white residents in the area against the Negro development was behind the revocation, they charged.

5,969 Families In Memphis Will Lose Homes By 1960

City Faces Problem Of Relocating Residents Displaced By Redevelopment, Building Code Enforcement —Shortage Of Negro Housing

(First of a Series)

By MIKE McGEE

Progress in the next three years will drive an estimated 5,969 families from their homes, and Memphis must meet the problem of where they are to go.

So far, most of the planning for this relocation of families has been somewhat on a high level with the discussion not yet having got down to cases, although it is getting to that level rapidly.

Of the 5,969 families to be forced from their homes by the end of 1959, some 3,960 are Negro.

The total represents about 22,000 persons, more than the population of Greenwood, Miss., or as large as Gulfport, twice as large as Dyersburg, two-thirds as large as Jackson, or approximately three times as large as Union City.

Larger Than Frayser

It amounts to a larger population than West Memphis, or Frayser, which has taken some 15 years to develop to its present size.

In the case of the Negroes who will move, the question of location is much more serious than in the case of whites. There is plenty of white development area for new homes. There are also literally hundreds of two-bedroom homes which could be bought in the older sections of the city.

In the case of the Negroes, two-thirds of the movement, space will have to be provided.

Memphis Housing Authority has estimated there is already a shortage of Negro housing. The MHA feels that at least 3,000 additional units could readily be absorbed, if such factors as price and transportation were favorable.

So what to do with the Negro families is the big question.

Transition Areas

Shall they be allowed, or even encouraged, to move faster into transition areas that are changing from white to Negro?

Or, shall space for Negro development be provided for them?

So far, only the Walker Homes area in the southwestern part of the city, and the land west from it to Fuller State Park, have been definitely recommended for Negro housing.

Annexation of this area has been recommended strongly to the city by a joint committee of the Real Estate Board of Memphis, the Memphis Mortgage Bankers Association and the Home Builders Association of Memphis.

But, there is a lack of public transportation serving this area.

"I think the city remiss in its annexation operations," says E. R. Richmond, president of the Real Estate Board. "It should not annex territory without definitely requiring the Street Railway company to move in simultaneously and provide adequate public transportation. This matter not only concerns the Walker Homes area, but it concerns Frayser, Whitehaven and that area east of White Station Road and north of Poplar, as well as others.

Transportation Needed

"In the case of Walker Homes, however, it is more serious. The Negroes have to have public transportation. I cannot stress this too strongly."

Walter Simmons, chairman of the Shelby County Board of Adjustment and director of the Memphis Housing Authority, likewise thinks the Walker Homes-Fuller Park area will provide much space where Negroes can settle, provided there is public transportation.

Transition Areas To Grow As Negroes Lose Housing

With some 3,960 Negro and 2,009 white families facing the prospect of having to find new homes by the end of 1959 because of urban redevelopment and other city improvements, it becomes apparent that some urgency in planning is required.

To date, the only definite action to provide new space for Negro housing has been a recommendation that Walker Homes and the area west to Fuller Park be brought into the City.

City Engineer Will Fowler has reported this could hardly be done before Jan. 1, 1959, and some 3,874 families will have to move by the end of next year.

Of these, two thirds will be Negro families.

Where are they to go?

Negroes to 'Disappear'

The Memphis Housing Authority estimates that up to one fifth of the Negroes will "disappear." These include the better-educated and better-trained Negroes who will head for Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago or elsewhere. It also includes those who literally disappear by moving in with relatives or friends.

Many persons have the mistaken idea that Negro population in Memphis is decreasing. In 1940, about 47 per cent of the approximately 300,000 population was Negro, or around 140,000. At the present time about 34 per cent of the 500,000 population is Negro, or about 170,000. White families in Memphis average 3.5 persons. Negro families average 3.9 persons.

The Memphis Housing Authority is pushing plans to build 599 more public housing units for Negro use. Some 280 units will go in North Memphis, in an area south of Marble, east of Tully, west of Manassas and north of the alley north of Wortham.

Some 319 units will go in an area south of E. H. Crump, west of Willoughby, north of McEwen and Tapton Places and east of Latham.

To Provide 200 Units

Drawing of plans, letting of contracts and handling details of financing probably will not allow their occupancy before 1959, and hence they will not help those who must move by the end of next year.

The MHA will, however, provide about 200 units by the end of next year in existing public housing. These units will be vacated by tenants who are earning too much for public housing. They, however, will have to find other places, and the pressure will continue.

Hence, with the Walker Homes area and public housing not in a position to provide much relief, indications are that transition areas — those changing from white to Negro — will catch a good portion of the load.

E. R. Richmond, president of the Real Estate Board, points out that the popular theory that real estate values are depressed in transition areas is not always true. In some instances values are increased.

The Real Estate Board has strict rules against "block busting."

Its members refuse to sell property to Negroes in white areas.

However, realizing that transition is, and perhaps always will be, one of the principal answers to better housing for Negroes, it has rules to handle transition areas.

"When a majority of the property owners in the area get together and petition the board, we will move in and sell the property to Negroes.

"I don't want to point my finger at this area or that area, but there are transition and near-transition areas in Memphis where it would be to the benefit of property owners to band together and petition us to sell to Negroes.

Prices Depressed

"In some of the fringe areas, there are older homes which under current market conditions would sell for no more than $7,500. They are worth more, but prices are depressed because of location. Under the FHA Title 221 program these should appraise out for around $9,000, or the top limit for which the FHA will insure the 221 loans.

"For the owners of these homes, this is a fine opportunity to sell, while they can get cash for their property. The FHA has assured me it will favorably consider applications on homes under the Title 221 program, where age might prohibit such loans under other phases of the FHA. Not only is the money available, but at a small discount. The proper approach would be for the majority of property owners in a block or neighborhood to petition the Real Estate Board. We will be glad to send a representative to a community meeting to explain the plan."

Mr. Richmond also feels strongly that Mayor Edmund Orgill should appoint a bi-racial committee to make a complete study of the problems of relocation and to make definite recommendations. "Such a committee was established in Atlanta and has had marked success. There is no reason why it should not be equally successful in Memphis."

Mr. Richmond pointed out however, that the 221 program has already developed some problems. Under the law, the Government-sponsored Federal National Mortgage Association has been instructed to buy the loans at 97½ cents on the dollar. The agency, though, has its critical side.

Affidavits Required

Before taking any individual loan it is requiring affidavits from two investors that they would not be interested in the loan as a private investment. Statements of banks or mortgage bankers are not acceptable.

"That," Mr. Richmond said "is going to be a confounded nuisance."

"And in addition," he added, "there are those who can't afford to buy under Title 221. Where are we going to put them?"

He added that about $7,500 would be the minimum 221 loan.

Financed for 15 years, payments would be $71.24 a month; $61.49 a month on a 20 year loan; $52.34 a month on a 30 year loan and $48.32 a month on a 40 year loan."

"There will be a lot of dislocated persons who can't afford to buy under any of those terms. What happens to them?"

(Tomorrow—The home builders' outlook toward meeting the problems of relocation through new construction.)

It is generally believed that a great part of the shifting Negro population will further expand transition areas.

For the most part Memphis has had a tendency to turn its back on the transition areas and pretend they haven't happened.

The MHA currently is mapping the entire city, showing race occupancy and transition areas.

A look at this map shows that since 1940 the area from Walker to McLemore, east of the Illinois Central, has for the most part changed from white to Negro occupancy.

The transition movement also has been marked from the South Parkway south all the way to Mallory between the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad and Riverside Drive.

Another area is south of the Parkway to Person, between Victor and Humber, and south off of the Parkway west of Mississippi.

Negroes Take Over

The transition on the South Parkway has been noted by most Memphians. Negroes have taken over in the area from Riverside to approximately Highway 61 (South Third.) There the occupancy remains white east to around to Lauderdale. Then it picks up as Negro again and extends to beyond the Frisco Railroad.

There has been less transition in other sections of the city, although some has been noted in North Memphis, north of Chelsea east from Thomas, and in the area to the east of Scott, north of Poplar.

Oddly enough the boundaries of Orange Mound have been more or less stationary for several years.

There also has been a strong Negro growth in the Lincoln Park area on South Bellevue.

It is generally conceded the Federal Housing Administration 221 program will be depended upon in solving the problems, particularly the relocation of Negroes who have sufficient credit to buy a home, either new or used.

This program provides that in the case a family must move the FHA will insure a home purchase loan up to $9,000.

In the case of new homes the mortgage repayment period can extend over 40 years.

In the case of older homes the probable "life" of the house will be considered and the repayment time will be tied to that.

Real estate men feel that the 221 program can well keep the real estate business in a healthy condition for years and use of the program already has started with those who are being forced to move from the Railroad Avenue urban rehabilitation area.

To Move 442 Families

This development, generally lying between E. H. Crump and Railroad west of Lauderdale, will force 442 Negro families to move by the middle of 1958. School area, shopping area and some light industrial will replace these houses, with only 30 housing units planned for replacement in the area.

By the first of next year residents will begin moving out of the Jackson urban development area, and by the end of 1959 a total of 166 white and 542 Negro families must vacate the area, which surrounds St. Joseph hospital.

This area of 126 acres will eventually provide space for 500 units of multi-unit white housing, as well as a site for St. Jude Hospital and other improvements.

The area is bounded on the north by Auction and the Parkway, on the east by Manassas, on the southeast by High, on the southwest by Alabama, Winchester and Lauderdale and on the west by Second.

Then by around July next year, land buying is to start in the Riverview urban rehabilitation area.

This area will extend from Ashburn south to Harbor, and from Pennsylvania west to Delaware, including both sides of Delaware in some instances.

This area is expected to provide a great amount of housing. At least 600 to 800 units of white multi-unit housing is expected to go into the north end of this area, and sites for some 400 Negro units will become available south of Illinois.

A total of 2,124 families will be displaced by the end of 1959, with eventual space for some 1,600 families to return. However, as much of this prospective housing would be multi-unit, financing would be hard and construction slow. It would well be in the 1960s before any of this housing area would be occupied.

Code Enforcement

In addition, code enforcement through demolition and major repairs in other sections of the city are expected to have a far-reaching uprooting movement. Demolition, by the end of 1959, is expected to force 465 white and 919 Negro families to move. Major repairs will cause relocation of 540 white and 804 Negro families.

The expressways also will cause relocations. The southeast leg around the city from Poplar to Bellevue will relocate 20 white and 10 Negro families. The southwest leg from South Bellevue to E. H. Crump and Riverside will force 54 white and 60 Negro families to move. Overpasses will move some 31 white and 114 Negro families.

The state highway improvement programs, tying in with city street improvements, will relocate 10 white families and 558 Negro families.

And during the period the MHA plans to require 150 white and 150 Negro tenants to move as their incomes go too high for public housing, bringing the relocation total from all factors to 5,969 families.

Tomorrow—How Memphis can have orderly transition of white areas into Negro areas.)

NEGRO JAYCEES PLAN CHARITY DRIVE DINNER

To Provide Clothing For 800 Needy Children

Memphis Press-Scimitar 10-18-57

A banquet to outline plans for the annual Christmas charity project sponsored by the Memphis Negro Junior Chamber of Commerce will be held at 6 p.m. Oct. 21, Tom Qualls Jr., project chairman, said yesterday.

Mayor Edmund Orgill and other leaders have been invited.

For the first time, the chamber will undertake to provide complete new clothing outfits for about 800 Negro children. Names of the needy children will be obtained from the Shelby County Welfare Department.

In the past few years, the chamber has attempted to give clothes and toys to children and adults, but it was found that used clothing obtained was not adequate to meet the needs.

"This year we hope to get brand new outfits from head to toe for the needy children," Mr. Qualls said.

Principal speaker at the banquet will be C. A. Rawls, vice chairman of the board of Meharry Medical College at Nashville.

Plans for a fund raising campaign to help support the projects would be discussed at the meeting.

College Plans Housing Confab

Defender Oct. 4-12-57 P.7

Chicago Ill.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — A special feature has been added to the program of the 10th annual Housing Conference to be held at Prairie View A and M college, May 1.

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According to President E. B. Evans, the Housing Committee has appointed a Committee on Awards and Recognition and Merit. The plan for this special feature for the Housing Conference to give special recognition to nation- and state-wide builders who have rendered outstanding service in building and sponsoring housing available to minority occupancy.

The mechanics of the plan, according to Dr. Evans, are that letters will be mailed by the Awards and Recognition Committee to civic and industry leaders in all sections of Texas and to national organizations requesting nominations for these awards.

RECOGNITION

An Award of Recognition will be given to selected persons throughout the country.

Among those being mentioned for these awards are: Walter (Chief) Aiken, Atlanta, Ga.; Harold Robbins, Kansas City, Kan.; Hilyard Robinson, Washington, D.C.; J. C. Roberts, Houston, Texas; Calvin McKissick, Nashville, Tenn.; Reginald Johnson, New York.

Each of these persons on several occasions have appeared on the programs of this housing conference.

Nominations are expected for persons who will receive certificates of Merit. Nominations for these awards are to come from an agency of builders who have successfully sponsored and built houses available to minority occupancy in Texas.

In fact, according to Dr. Evans, the committee is authorized to give full recognition to any nominations which are submitted.

"The Housing Conference," states Dr. Evans, "was originally sponsored to assist persons in Texas and the Southwest in securing better housing, but the programs and participants have far exceeded our expectations and for that reason Prairie View college feels that the conference also has been of assistance to builders and leading institutions throughout the nation."

Gentle Care For The Aged

CARE OF THE AGED in agencies such as the Eliza Johnson Home for Aged Negroes, is just one of the thousands of services provided people of Houston and Harris County each year by the 60 agencies of the United Fund. Campaign leaders warn that the need will be greater in 1958 than ever before. Give now, they urge, so that the call for help may be answered next year. The UF must raise and exceed a goal of $5,363,085 if the agencies are to offer full-speed service next year. Give NOW and give GENEROUSLY to YOUR United Fund.

Travelers Aid - The Nation's Volunteer

By SHAUNEILLE PERRY

Taking a trip in these United States is a very ordinary thing. Long gone are the frightening days of covered wagons, Indian attacks, and stagecoach robberies. Today, in our highly mechanized society one has only to consult a timetable, purchase a ticket, and ride comfortably to his destination.

During the journey he is offered all the luxuries of stationary existence, meals, berths, television, radio, and even bottle warmers for baby. At the trips end he may be greeted by those alerted to his arrival through one of the many means of communication.

But convenience has posed hitherto unknown problems which are comparable to complexity. What of the invalid grandmother who travels alone from Nevada to New York . . . the foreign born who enters a different language world. . . the seven-year-old who makes the trip alone.

And ever increasing the migrant newcomer to find the bustling big city a horror instead of a haven.

There are others, too. Often undiscovered . . . the runaways old and young, the disturbed and confused not so recognizable, and the starry - eyed children who become easy prey in the too-wise metropolis.

The blue and white crystal adorning a desk, booth or office in all major travel centers has become a symbol of refuse to these travelers. Bearing the words "Travelers Aid" it is just that.

Many people already know about Travelers Aid. Unfortunately, many do not.

For a better view of the internal machinery of this nation-wide agency and its satellites, we visited the offices of the Chicago Travelers Aid Society at 22 W. Madison st., which serves the largest rail center in the country.

Heading this agency, which is an affiliate of the National Travelers Aid Society, but operated and financed locally, is R. E. Johnson.

As an assistant to the president of United Airlines, he brings a two-fold knowledge to the city's vast travel problem.

COLLEGE TRAINED

Working closely with Johnson is Earlham college trained Ralph W. Collins, the executive secretary who is largely responsible for the eight Chicago offices and staff, including 500 volunteer workers who maintain round the clock services.

Acting as a liaison between the agency and the public is energetic Mrs. Beatrice Allen, who, as director of public relations, is responsible for all fund raising and publicity. It was she who guided our informative terminal tour.

Mrs. Jewel C. Coleman does research and statistics for the Chicago Travelers Aid Society, and provides facts and figures for public consumption.

For example, CTA in Chicago was formed in 1914, and is a non-profit independent agency. It exists solely through contributions from interested persons, organizations, benefits, clubs, and transportation companies.

As a member of the Community Fund, it receives a proportional allotment, and is reimbursed by the USO for its aid to servicemen.

It receives no formal specified grant from any source.

STAFF CHORES

The staff of CTA falls into two categories; first, the paid, which includes trained social workers who carry on the casework program. These social workers, such as Misses Ruth Sackerson and Phyllis Squires, Heuston Collingswood, James Morikawa and others whom we met, handle the more serious cases which require professional counseling.

The unpaid volunteers are recruits from all avenues of life who have been carefully screened and put through one of the two training periods offered annually, such as Mrs. Frances Hirsch.

A third, but small category, includes case-aids, who are professionals in other allied fields who enjoy spending their free hours assisting CTA.

One such worker was Mrs. Margot Eddy, a third grade teacher from Indiana.

In its function as a social agency, the society maintains a close-working relationship with allied agencies such as the Red Cross, police, Welfare Department, Jewish and Catholic charities, the juvenile court and others.

There are often referrals from one group to another, so interwoven are their functions.

LIVING SITUATIONS

Let us cite some "living" situations encountered at various terminals.

The bus terminal probably offers more human interest stories because of the peculiar security offered by the terminal itself.

Miss Sylvia Antholz, the supervisor, recalled the case of three teen-age runaways from Los Angeles who voluntarily sought aid. Tired and regretful, the girls wished to return home, but were without funds and fearful of parental reprimand.

The Los Angeles agency was notified, and they immediately called the parents who wired the return fare through Travelers Aid. Contacts are almost always made from one agency to another, rarely directly.

It is felt that professional intervention on both ends results in a more satisfactory solution.

Often the case is much more serious or personal. A lone traveler is observed sitting too long at a counter or in the ladies room. Spotted by a porter, matron or policeman, the case is reported to the case worker who in turn approaches the client gently.

Perhaps with a cold drink, or a kind offer of assistance, but always gently. If the traveler reacts violently, as they sometimes to. . . there is a watchful policeman not too far away.

Perhaps the traveler is a young wife fleeing what seems to be an impossible marital situation, or as the case has been, a client badly in need of psychiatric help. In each instance the worker will find suitable overnight lodgings until the person is reassured enough to accept counsel.

There may be a referral for more detailed assistance, or a phone call which causes a change of heart. In all instances, Travelers Aid has avoided for the client the complete frustration which might be climaxed in a jail or police court.

Children make up a great proportion of today's travelers. Often they present amusing as well as perplexing problems.

One nine-year-old arrived in Chicago to meet a gentleman known only as "Daddy." Once relaxed, the youngster remembered that "Daddy" had the same name as he, first and last. Some six hours and many ice cream cones later, "Daddy" was located.

The letter announcing Johnny's arrival had never arrived.

Travelers Aid is firm about the handling of lost children. Only an identifiable person or family member may claim the young client. One 14-year-old found herself in the Windy City with the address of her aunt and as yet un-arrived suitcase.

After some sleuthing T. A. located the aunt, but the task was not an easy one as the lady had no telephone.

At the train terminals, the case worker, or aid, often assists clients like Mrs. H., an English visitor, enroute from Texas to Montreal to meet a liner sailing to England the following day. She had missed her connection, and at the moment, prospects of her voyage.

T. A. made a quick contact with the air lines, who honored her train ticket as a special service for the agency. One half hour later Mrs. Mrs. H. was aboard a plane bound for Canada.

Many workers and volunteers are bi-lingual, which is a great aid in handling Foreign clients.

Mrs. Lydia Morton, who was introduced to T. A. by a neighbor, was a resident of San Salvadore for 15 years. Her command of German, Spanish, and English makes her a natural for clients like the Austrian woman who had boarded the wrong train, understanding only German.

Mrs. Morton, like all volunteers, changes stations once a week, which makes her work even more interesting and varied. Some volunteers have served the agency over 15 years.

Because their work requires patience, strength, and a deep understanding of humanity, those who are not suited usually drop out of the required 37-hour training course.

Chicago, because of its specific and intricate travel services, has the largest training program of any city.

Sometimes the services of T. A. are administered to the non-traveler, too. On the last leg of my tour, I saw an invalid lady pass into a complete faint outside the bus depot.

Her companion notified a policeman, who summoned the people from T. A. In seconds the inhalator squad arrived while hordes of curious were held back. Sufficiently revived, the patient was taken to the hospital, where her family would meet her, having already been notified.

Travelers Aid had completed its job. The agency exists to assist the traveler in any way possible to continue his moving process.

Services are open to all with no regard to finance, sex, age, or national origin, as long as the problem is related to travel.

The agency, besides performing tasks without a charge, often makes loans. A grateful client or parent usually makes a contribution in return, but no one is refused aid because of an inability to re-imburse.

The societies serve some 3,000 communities through 108 Travelers Aid organizations throughout the nation. Even in isolated areas where there is no society, the services of T. A. can be utilized by any troubled traveler in any major city.

On an average, the people of 10,312 cities are aided by Travelers Aid in a 12-month period.

Just as Travelers Aid serves the public, it also is dependent upon the public for its existence, as is evidenced by its large volunteer staff. And as in the case of any agency whose primary function is the offering of services to the public, the public in turn must provide a strong foundation and support for such an agency. The responsibility is with us all.

TWO SISTES, Aleta Lou and Ruth Hills, board the Santa Fe for Oakland, Calif., as Travelers Aid worker, Mrs. Margot Eddy, supervises their departure at Union station. The girls were returning home after a vacation visit with their grandmother. Mrs. Ruth Giuerra, of 4739 N. Kenmore. This first big trip for the girls (47 hours) was a pleasant one, and they were greeted in both cities by efficient Travelers Aid workers. Miss Kay Winter is the supervisor at the Dearborn and Union station. In next photo another youngster, 11 year old Gene Amos of Detroit, Mich., is bid a happy farewell by Mrs. Theodore Remer, who has been a Chicago Travelers Aid Society Volunteer for many years. She is seeing young Gene off to Los Angeles, where his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, awaits his arrival. As a baby, the boy was a rheumatic fever victim, and was hospitalized for four years. During this time he was chosen as "poster boy" for the rheumatic fever campaign. Enjoying a complete recovery, Gene is now a 7th grade student in Detroit. Travelers Aid extends its services to people of all ages and in picture, right, a smiling Mrs. Arthur Poe of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is assisted by Travelers Aid volunteer Mrs. Parl Ridikas at Midway Airport. Mrs. Poe, widow of the former president of the Quaker Oats company, made a change of planes in Chicago, on her journey to Rockland, Maine. Travelers Aid volunteers are on duty at all of the major train, bus and air terminals and they serve all persons, regardless of sex, age, national origin or finance.

46a 1957

VIRGINIA

Va. State Students Win Over Handicaps

By RICHARD E. MOORE

NORFOLK—October 6-12 has been designated by Mayor Fred Duckworth as Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

In his proclamation, the mayor urged employers to consider the individual for a job solely on the basis of training, skill and ability.

* * *

THAT IS ALL a small goup of handicapped students at Norfolk Division of Virginia State College is asking. These energetic and hard working students have plunged into the task of preparing for the future and they aren't asking any pity or favors. All they want is a chance to learn, and a chance to compete on equal terms, if necessary with other persons.

"If you can't do one thing," said, 19-year-old Margaret Davis, an elemetary education maor, "there is something you can do." and Margaret is well on her way to proving it.

* * *

MISS DAVIS, a native of Norfolk, suffered an attack of polio when she was six years old. After spending more than a year in a hospital, she began a long period of recuperation that today finds her able to walk short distances without her cumbersome crutches. Now a junior, Miss Davis said she chose to study for a teaching career because she has always loved children.

Like other students she carries a full academic load, in fact this semester, she is carrying two hours more than a normal student load. She is also an active member of the college choir. When she is not studying, Miss Davis enjoys movies or listening to records.

* * *

HER EDUCATION is being partly financed by the Virginia State Vocational Rehabilitation program. Her advice to other handicapped persons: "Try to make an adjustment and do anything as well as anyone else."

Miss Davis' advice might well serve as the philosophy of another handicapped student, Alamaud Hocott, 18, a freshman from Elizabeth City, N. C.

* * *

APPROXIMATELY four years ago, a serious illness left Miss Hocott 93 per cent deaf, but did not seem to damage her enthusiasm for wanting to make it on her own.

For the likeable college student is just as determined as ever to pursue a career as a laboratory technician, a goal she first set in high school.

* * *

"I HAVE always loved science and mathematics," she told this reporter. After suffering her illness, Miss Hocott studied lip reading for a time at William and Mary College under Rueben Cooper.

In this time she has become fairly adept, although she said she has just a little more difficulty in taking notes in her college classes than she did in high school.

* * *

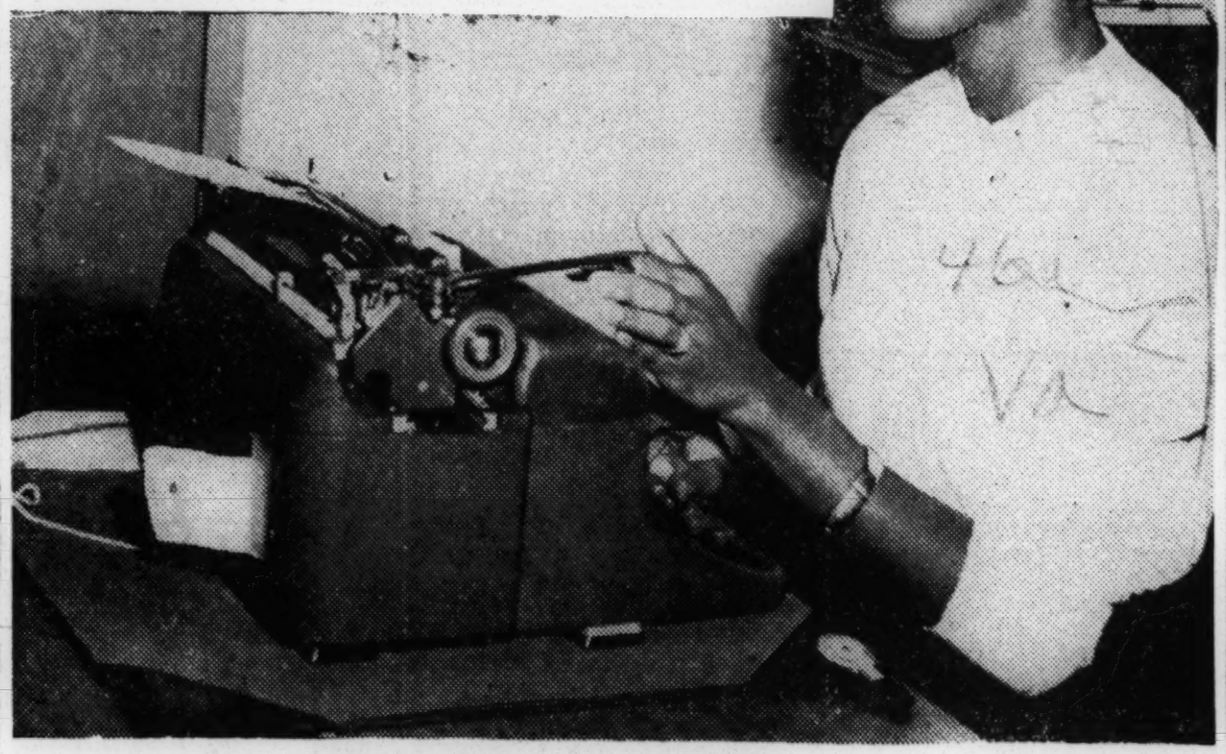
IN HIGH SCHOLL, she said, the teachers wrote more on the blackboard, while the college lecture has proved to be somewhat a little more challenging for her.

But Miss Hocott is doing fine, according to college officials. She also spoke of the necessity for adjustment for the handicapped person. She said she entertained the thought of becoming a secretary, but later decided on the laboratory career as being more logical under the circumstances.

* * *

MISS HOCOTT is also a movie fan, and said her lip reading serves her well in enabling her to enjoy the shows. She also enjoys basketball and football games.

In all there are some 10 handicapped students at the college, but their story is about the same. Each has a goal and each is putting all his energy toward achieving that goal.



Has Made Adjustment . .

Rapidly making an adjustment and preparing for a useful role in society in spite of her physical handicap is 18-year-old Miss Alamaud Hocott, a freshman at Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. Although an illness four years ago left her 93 per cent deaf, she is determined to pursue her career as a laboratory technician. Here she spends time typing out homework. Miss Hocott had once thought of becoming a secretary but decided on other career as being more suitable for her handicap. (Photos by Faulkner)

Prepares To Teach

Miss Margaret Davis, a victim of polio when she was six years old, pauses at her locker between classes at the college. A third year student, Miss Davis is preparing to become an elementary school teacher. She is an active member of the college choir. Some 10 persons with varying degrees of physical handicaps are studying this semester at the college.

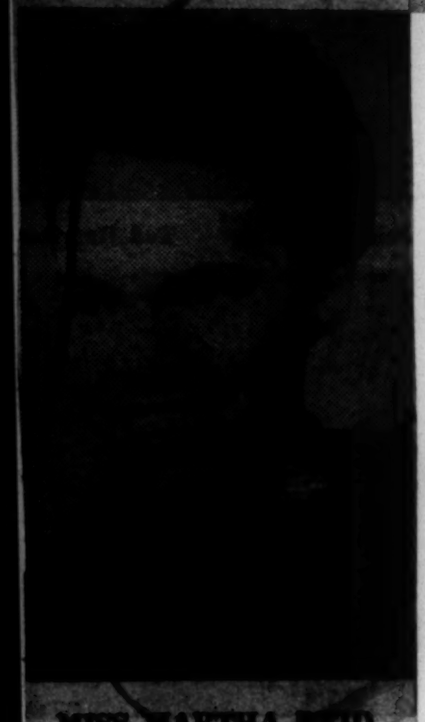
DURING THE RECENT torrential rain-storms that swept through Texas, causing, inundated farms and devastating floods, thousands were left homeless and many injured as the disaster costs mounted into the millions. In the photo, a sympathetic Red Cross Volunteer Nurse of West Dallas, comforts an elderly victim at the Red Cross First Aid Station. —(ANP)

46b 1957

COLORADO

Virginia Girl in Denver

Courier



MISS MARTHA REID

DENVER, Col.—One of the newest and most dedicated young social workers to be found in this charming mile-high city is Portsmouth (Va.) born Martha Reid, daughter of Atty. and Mrs. Thomas H. Reid. Sat. 3-16-57

A vivacious, sparkling personality, Martha chose to get her bachelor's degree from Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., in 1952. A master's in social work followed, gained at Atlanta University in 1956.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE YOUNG socialite was appointed child welfare social worker in the Public Assistance Bureau in her hometown for the year, 1955-56. But far-off fields were greener and more exciting, so in November of 1956, Miss Reid flew to Denver, fell in love with the city, and began to work in the same capacity with the PAB.

Copy

AS A VACATION treat before settling down to her fascinating work with the Child Welfare Bureau, Martha Reid flew to Europe for a two-month jaunt covering England, France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland.

CONVALESCENT HOME.—This is a front view of the Convalescent Home and Home for the Aged operated by the General Baptist Convention of Missouri and Kansas. The home, which serves aged and convalescent persons in the Greater Kansas City area, is located at 500 Truman road in Independence, Mo. Shown standing in front of the building are some of the officials of the Baptist covention which is headed by the Rev. John W. Willams.

Convalescent Home and Home For The Aged Is Well-Operated Place

Call Fri. 6-28-57 P.S
Kansas City, Mo.

One of the best kept and most modernly equipped institutions in Jackson county is the Convalescent Home and Home for the Aged operated by the General Baptist State convention of Missouri and Kansas.

This appraisal of the Convalescent home, located in Independence, Mo., was given recently by the county inspector, the health inspector and the fire and building inspector.

The Convalescent home has been open since January, 1953. It has a population of 24 elderly persons who are given first-class care and service at the home.

The home had its beginning in 1950 when a survey of facilities for aged and convalescent persons in the community was made by the General Baptist convention, under the direction of the Rev. John W. Williams, president of the General convention. It was found that there was a definite need in this section of the state for a home for the aged and convalescent.

Plan To Build

The Baptist convention, under the inspired leadership of the Rev Mr. Williams, immediately set about to meet this need. "We will build one," the members of the convention said. And without delay they began to do just that.

Twelve acres of ground were Emma Jane English, Mrs. Sallie Thurston, Mrs. Ethel Charleston, Mr. Alex Young, Mr. Charlie Jackson, Mr. Arthur Owens, Mr. Sam Davis, Mrs. Annie Merrill, Mr. Robert B. Franklin, Rev. Charles Wright, Mr. Edward Shirley. The total number of persons who have received the services of the home now stand at 91.

Since the opening of the home more than four years ago, many programs have been given for the financial benefit of the home by the General Baptist convention. All have been generously supported by the citizens of Greater Kansas City, the Rev. John W. Williams said this week.

Special Day July 21

The Rev. Mr. Wlliams hopes that similar support will be given again this year when "Convalescent Home Day" will be observed Sunday, July 21, during the sessions of the State Sunday School and BYPU congress of the General Baptist convention of Missouri and Kansas. The sessions will be held July 16-21 at the Park Avenue Baptist church, 19th and Park, of which the Rev. John H. Williams is pastor. The Rev. A. L. Farley is president of the congress.

At 2:30 p.m. on July 21, a mass meeting service will be held on purchased from Mrs. Katie Lamb in the 500 block on Truman road in Indepedence. Plans were drawn for a building with 32 rooms to house the residents.

Ground-breaking services for the home were held in May, 1951. Construction began in 1952 and the cornerstone laying was held on Sept. 21, 1952. The first patients moved into the home on Jan. 15, 1953.

Several months after completion of the first building, another structure was erected to provide storage space and laundry facilities. The building is modernly equipped.

Already on the ground was a seven-room frame house for occupancy by the caretaker.

In the main building is a clinic with equipment for the examination and care of the residents.

Board And Trustees Chosen

In the October, 1951, meeting of the General Baptist convention of Missouri and Kansas, a board of management and trustees was chosen to operate the new home

Members of the board are: Dr John W. Williams, Rev. F. C. Cotton, Rev. C. H. Hawkins, Rev. J. H. Smith, Rev. O. S. Jones, Rev. E. Mayfield, Rev. E. H. Smith, Rev. F. C. Connery, Rev. Victor F. Lemons, Rev. E. H. Branch, Rev. Curtis Williams, Mrs. Hattie McCray, Mrs. Minnie Mosley, Mrs. Sadie Smith, Mrs. E. Mayfield Mrs. Beulah Ward and Mrs. A. C Hall.

Trustees are: Dr. John W. Williams, the Rev. A. B. Bowens, the Rev. Preston Allen, the Rev. B. W. Powell and the Rev. A. L. Farley.

The first residents to be admitted to the home were: Mrs. the grounds of the Convalescent home, 500 Truman road, Independence.

This will mark the beginning of a debt clearance and expansion program of the home. Delegates and members of the state convention will be here from parts of Kansas and many sections of Missouri. The public is invited to attend these services.

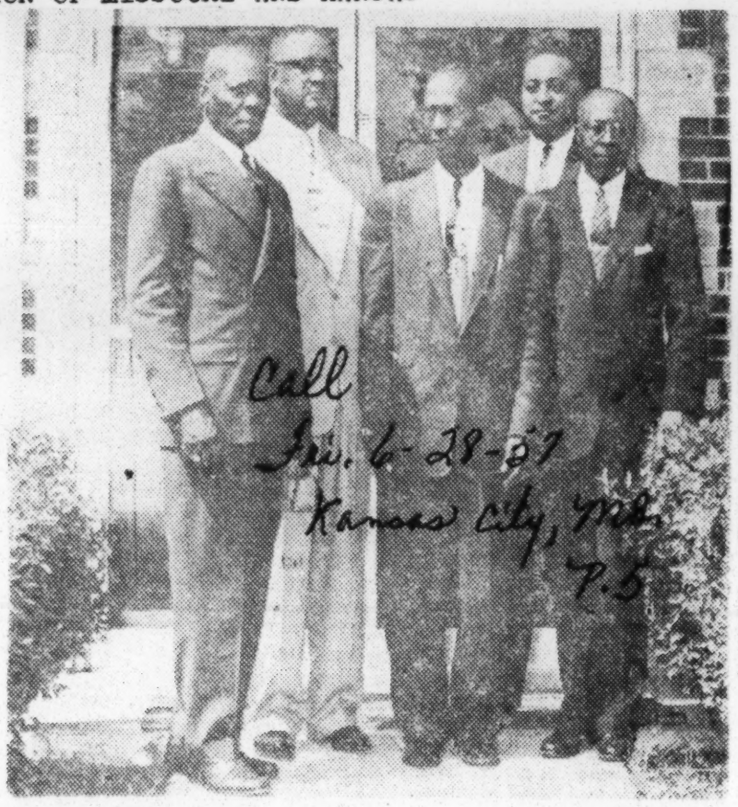
Information regarding the admittance of residents to the home may be received by calling the Rev. Preston Allen at VIctor 2-1154 or GRand 1-5668.

Other information, relative to the program of the home, may be obtained by calling Mrs. Beulah Ward, WAbash 1-9224 or the Convalescent home, CLifton 2-4019.

The financial agent for the home is Mrs. Minnie Mosley, 1615 Campbell, GRand 1-2291. Headquarters for the General Baptist convention of Missouri and Kansas is the St Stephen Baptist church, 1414 Truman road, VIctor 2-5468.

The Rev. Mr. Williams said this week that the high rating which the home has received from county inspection officials as been made possible by "the careful scrutiny given by the administrator, the Rev. Preston Allen; the fine work of the supervisor, Mrs. Alberta Thomas, and the conscientious and faithful work of Mrs. Carrie Bush, Mrs. Alice Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Norton, Mr. Lee Scott and Roy Gibson who are employed in various other capacities."

Doctors to whom patients go for consultation or information concerning entrance to the home are: Dr. D. M. Miller, Dr. V. L. Dixon, Dr. George Taft, and Dr. W. B. Whittier.



FINANCE COMMITTEE. — Members of the finance committee of the Convalescent Home and Home for the Aged in Independence shown standing at the entrance to the home are left to right: the Rev. A. B. Bowens, treasurer of the General Baptist Convention of Missouri and Kansas and of the home; the Rev. John W. Williams, president of the convention; the Rev. O. S. Jones, first vice president of the convention; the Rev. Victor Lemmons, assistant secretary; the Rev. E. H. Smith, missionary and secretary of the finance committee. The Rev. E. H. Branch, not shown, is also a member of the committee.

School Lunch Issue Serious, Morse Asserts

Evening Star Washington D.C. Wed. 3-27-57

Corning Discounts Survey Estimating Needy at 11,634

By JAMES G. DEANE

A Senate subcommittee today pursued an inquiry into District welfare needs after hearing testimony that caused its chairman, Oregon's Democratic Senator Morse, to declare the Capital appears to have a serious number of underfed children.

Senator Morse made his comment yesterday after School Supt. Hobart M. Corning disclosed an estimate by principals of the city's 120 elementary schools that 11,634 pupils ought to be getting free lunches because of being poor or undernourished.

The school superintendent, in disclosing the figure, immediately discounted it as having "very little validity." He said it resulted from a hurried survey and that the schools had no scientific way of verifying need.

Estimate of 800

He said his own estimate was 750 or 800.

But Senator Morse, who is presiding at public hearings launched yesterday, told Dr. Corning, regarding the principals' estimate:

"If you cut it in half, you've still got a serious problem."

The Senator also asserted that he considered principals and teachers, as persons working with school children "day in and day out," well qualified to make a judgment.

Dr. Corning's testimony concluded a full day of questioning, during which Senators Morse and Case, Republican of New Jersey, were given details by the District Commissioners and others about a new emergency program launched by the city to feed needy youngsters.

The Senators declared it their intention to explore the city's entire welfare program. Another hearing was set for this afternoon, and still another session for Friday.

Permanent Plan Shaping

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, on Friday, ordered the Welfare Department, in cooperation with private agencies, to offer food at city expense to any hungry children it could find. He told the Senators yesterday the food-dispensing move will be developed into a permanent program embracing improvements in the city's public assistance setup.

The survey reported by Dr. Corning was made a week ago at the Commissioners' request. It took the form of a questionnaire, which asked how many children would need to be included in a free lunch program, which elementary schools do not have now.

The tally showed 3,071 youngsters need free lunches because they are in families receiving public assistance, 7,624 need them because they are in large families with low incomes, and 939 need them because they are suffering from malnutrition.

Five in Large Family

Dr. Corning defined a large family as one having at least five children. Regarding the malnutrition cases, the questionnaire said each such child would have to be recommended by a school nurse or doctor. Dr. Corning said few children had yet had medical checkups.

He told the Senators he felt the tally high partly because it is around 16 per cent of the city's elementary children. In junior and senior high schools, which do give free lunches to needy pupils, they go to only 1 per cent, he said.

Senator Morse agreed the report was not objective and that it should be checked scientifically. But he said the report "places a moral obligation on us" to act in the matter.

Sees Function for Welfare

Dr. Corning opposed having the school system set up any emergency feeding program on it's own, contending this is properly a function for the Welfare Department.

He said the schools do not have the social workers needed to investigate the status of individual pupils in such a program.

The schools already are having difficulties screening students for free lunches in junior and senior highs, he said. The school system served 45,964 such lunches last year and is now serving them at about the same rate, 250 a day, he added.

Cites Present Losses

The present junior and senior high cafeteria system, which is subsidized with free food from the Government, lost $1,000 last year, and any elementary set-up would be costly, Dr. Corning warned.

He said if a new lunch system is ordered, however, it might be possible to use junior and senior high kitchens as distribution centers.

The school system, Dr. Corning asserted, is making full use of the Government's surplus-food program. This includes the distribution of free half-pints of milk to all elementary pupils daily, he noted.

In response to a suggestion by another witness, Mrs. John F. Davis of Barney Neighborhood House, for hiring an outside food service to distribute lunches in the schools, he said this is barred under the surplus program.

Senator Morse said if this is the case, perhaps the law ought to be changed. He said he would take the matter up with the Agriculture Department.

Price Offers Quoted

Mrs. Davis said she had been told by one food firm that it could provide 25 to 30-cent hot lunches to as many children as desired.

During testimony by Isadore Seeman, executive director of United Community Services, Senator Case suggested the Senate group might make part of its staff available to work with UCS and other appropriate agencies on an overall review of the District's welfare services.

Mr. Seeman said a check on families getting food under the new emergency program showed they were not getting other needed help. He said the city needs to develop a well-rounded program of family services.

Dr. Robert H. Parrott of Children's Hospital told the Senators the experience of the hospital gives evidence of "undernutrition" in the community, calling for both more relief and more preventive measures.

He said 30 per cent of a group of 112 youngsters referred to the hospital's social service department in a recent three-month period were undernourished, and around 10 per cent of all children admitted to the hospital have relatively serious nutritional anemia.

Many of the youngsters, he noted, go back to the same food-short conditions when they go home.

Junior Village, Only 6 Months Old, Is Overcrowded; Expansion Discussed

Evening Star Washington D.C. Wed. 4-3-57 p. 1-B

The new Junior Village, only six months old, already is overcrowded and District officials are talking of three new buildings to house 150 additional neglected children.

Welfare Department officials said the eight cottages at Blue Plains, on which renovation was completed last September, are housing about 300 children—60 over capacity.

To accommodate the heavy load, Supt. William J. Stone has jammed additional cribs into nurseries and installed more double-decker beds.

The Junior Village was moved from old, dilapidated buildings on Loughboro road N.W. The relocation was made possible when the Industrial Home School for Colored Children was moved from Blue Plains to the Children's Center at Laurel, Md. Renovation of the buildings at Blue Plains cost $585,000 and equipment about $100,000.

Peak of 301 Reached

"The increase in population began right after we moved in," said Mr. Stone. He said the average monthly population climbed from 243 in September to 288 in March. The peak was reached last Friday when the home had 301 children. Yesterday there were 297 children in the cottages.

Mr. Stone said the most severe overcrowding is in the cottages where children from 6 months to 2½ years are kept.

"The capacity is about 45 and we have had as many as 75," he said. "We have two children sleeping in a crib very often. There are now 24 cribs in a room where there should be only 15."

He also pointed out that a room originally intended as quarters for volunteer and regular staff members has been pressed into service as a nursery. The small room contained four cribs.

"We just can't keep up," said Mr. Stone.

Reasons Cited

Welfare Department officials cited many reasons for the rapid increase in the number of children at the village. Recent cases from files at the village indicate a growing number of broken homes in which there was no place else to send the children.

A 2-year-old child brought in last week was found wandering about the 1200 block of Seventh street N.W. between 10 and 11 p.m. Investigators from the Woman's Bureau found that the mother had taken a job in nearby Virginia and left the child in the care of his father and a relative. They simply had not made an effort to care for the child.

In another case, a 6-year-old boy was reported roaming the street at 2 a.m. Police found he was living with his great-grandfather who was 74 and unable to control the boy. The child's mother is a known narcotics addict whose whereabouts is unknown.

3 Found Unattended

In still another case, three children, 3 months, 2 and 4, brought to Junior Village were found unattended in a basement apartment in the 1700 block of P street N.W. The mother had been arrested the previous night for being drunk and disorderly. Her husband was in jail for assault with a deadly weapon.

In some cases, the village is a refuge for children whose parents have suddenly become ill and have nowhere else to turn for help. Five children came to Junior Village this month when their mother, a cardiac victim, was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Stone said some parents who come to visit their children at the home display great interest, while others seem unconcerned.

Child Takes Initiative

"Some mothers with eight or nine children aren't even sure which children are here or elsewhere," he said. "One girl, about 12 or 13, took the initiative and found her mother she had not seen since infancy. The mother now is a regular visitor and they have established a good relationship."

Junior Village provides a home for children from six months through 17. The average stay is five to six months and welfare officials believe this time could be cut down if there were more case workers to help solve the family problems that bring the children to the village.

While Mr. Stone is seeking two new cottages and a nursery-toddler infirmary with a capacity of about 150 children, there is agreement among welfare workers that more buildings won't provide the entire answer.

"We need preventative services," explained Donald Brewer, deputy welfare director. "With more workers some of these family situations wouldn't get to the point where it is necessary to send the children to Junior Village. The workers are now carrying entirely too many families to be fully effective."

Welfare Director Gerald M. Shea has not yet made a recommendation on the proposed new buildings, but if they are built, the funds probably will come from the five-year capital outlay program.

JAM AT JUNIOR VILLAGE—The District's home for neglected children, Junior Village, is so overcrowded that 24 cribs are being jammed into rooms with a capacity for about half as many. Miss Bobbie Wright, a visiting practical nurse from the National Institutes of Health, attends infants in Eisenhower Cottage, where overcrowding is most acute.—Star Staff Photo.

46b 1957

Pandora Homeless But Not Hopeless

By LAWRENCE THOMPSON
Herald Staff Writer

"Pandora," who was brought to Jackson Memorial Hospital's Premature Baby Center in a shoe box in the middle of a chilly night 102 days ago is ready to go home—if the hospital can find her home.

THOMPSON

When she arrived at the hospital, Pandora weighed 2½ pounds.

Now, at more than 3 months, she weighs 5½ pounds and is eligible for dismissal. In fact, she was eligible when she reached the 5-pound limit, but her family was in no position to receive her.

The father last visited the center a week ago last Sunday, to report that he couldn't take his daughter home until his wife got out of jail.

Practically, although not technically, that made Pandora a temporary orphan, and the nurses of the center, who had made her their pet already, rallied around the little Negro girl. If she ever does find her home, she'll be spoiled rotten from the surplus attention she receives at the hands of her doting foster mothers.

For Easter they gave her a bonnet big enough and lacy enough for a Fifth Ave. promenade.

Hospital authorities however, can't afford to be so sentimental about the case. As a staff — or charity — case, Pandora is an expensive patient, taking up valuable and needed space in the center.

Furthermore, since she has reached the 3-month age level and has passed the 5-pound weight level, she simply isn't eligible to remain.

Efforts to find the father again had been unavailing as of Tuesday, although Broward County welfare workers are seeking him. But when he is found, if the mother still is in jail — what then for Pandora?

Hospital aides feel the father is a conscientious man.

At least he had taken extreme care in delivering the premature baby to the center, although in a most unorthodox and precarious manner.

Pandora — her real name is Juanita. She got her nickname from the nurses — was born in a doctor's office or clinic in Broward County, near Pompano, on Jan. 12.

The doctor sent the mother home and advised that the child be taken to "the children's hospital" in Miami.

With Pandora securely wrapped in flannel, a small hot water bottle helping to keep her warm from the cool air, the father put her in a shoe box and drove her to Miami.

First he took her to Variety Children's Hospital, where there are no facilities for care of premature babies, and was referred to Jackson.

He arrived at 3 a.m., carrying the shoe box, and within a matter of minutes, the minute miss was in a isolette in the Premature Baby Center.

She's a tough little creature, as well as a cute one, because she began to thrive and capture the nurses' hearts.

But now she's ready for home —if her home can be found.

—Herald Staff Photo by William Kuenzel

Pandora's Outgrown Her Shoebox, but Has No Home to Go to

. . . and at 5½ pounds, she's too big to stay in hospital

Illegitimate Welfare Funds Would Be Cut

By STEPHEN TRUMBULL
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — Despite the warning it never will work, the House sought by legislation Friday to slow down the illegitimate birth rate among the very poor.

Under the terms of a bill passed by the one-sided vote of 57 to 18—but which still must go to the Senate—welfare funds would be cut off to all children born to unwed parents after Feb. 1, 1958.

Most telling argument among the supporters of the bill appeared to be the fact that a mere 54 illegitimate white children now are on the welfare roll, while there are 9,732 Negro children.

Several members insisted that in their small counties they were being deliberately beget to increase the take.

Reps. Jack Orr of Miami and Cliff Herrell of Miami Springs were among those taking the floor to battle the bill. Said Orr:

"The most fanciful attitude I ever heard in these legislative halls is this belief that you are going to stop what causes this by passing this law."

Herrell said:

"Yesterday you passed the law that will permit the small loan companies to take away the home of the poor. Now you are passing one to take away their children's food."

Youthful Rep. Dempsey Barron of Panama City, a red headed freshman member who has won a lot of House respect by his sincerity in his few floor appearances, added:

"Are you aware that the illegitimate child gets just as hungry as the legitimate one, just as cold, and needs just as much clothing?"

The bill was a committee substitute for a bill that had been jokingly called the "one mistake law." Under that measure a couple having one illegitimate child could get the presently added $31 a month in relief—but beyond that, no more welfare.

Some compared that law to the present financial responsibility law for automobile drivers. Insurance isn't really compulsory until after the first accident for which they cannot pay.

Welfare authorities have warned the law makers that the present bill could endanger the federal aid for this program.

Bill Would Give Unwed Mother Jail or No Aid

Journal & Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Punishing Fathers Not Enough, Rep. Ray Says

Sun. 1-20-57

A bill currently before the House aimed at punishing unwed mothers would in effect give such mothers the choice of going to jail or not getting state welfare aid for the child. P. 1-a

The bill was introduced by Rep. Jack B. Ray of Warren County. It would make two pieces of evidence enough for conviction of adultery or fornication: a statement by the mother that the child is hers and the fact of birth.

Such a statement has to be made in applications for state welfare payments for such children. 46-b-9a

SO, ONE RESULT of passage of the bill would be to discourage such mothers from applying for the welfare benefits.

A check with the State Welfare Dept. shows the large majority of illegitimate children on welfare rolls are Negro.

Here are results of a study of the matter made by the welfare department in December, 1953. Welfare officials say the percentages are still about the same.

There were 14,305 cases of illegitimate children on welfare rolls at that time

Of these, 496 cases involved white persons with a total of 597 children. This meant illegitimate children comprised 2.7 per cent of the total number of white cases.

At the same time, there were 2,088 cases involving Negroes with 3,741 children. This was 20.7 per cent of the Negro case load.

* * *

A TOTAL OF 86.5 per cent of all illegitimate children on welfare rolls at that time were Negroes.

The intention of the bill set out by Rep. Ray when he introduced it was "to penalize the mother who is heartless enough to brand a child with a lifetime stigma."

He said the large number of such cases in the state were evidence that just punishing fathers, as is now the practice in court child support cases, is not enough.

Putting potential women offenders on notice they face prosecution would cut down the number of cases of illegitimacy, Rep. Ray said.

The maximum sentence and fine for adultery or fornication convictions is 18 months' imprisonment and $2,000 fine.

There is no law in the state which makes it illegal per se to be the parent of an illegitimate child.

Nancy Jo, Like Other Crippled Georgia Kids, Gets State Care

Daily World Wed. 6-26-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

Last Christmas, when the spirit of "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to all men" prevailed and when happy boys and girls dashed about showing their gifts, seven-year-old Nancy Jo Jackson, of Plains, Ga., should have been in the hospital.

Nancy had been making intermittent trips to Aidmore Children's Convalescent Hospital in Atlanta since 1953, and she was scheduled to return shortly before last Dec. 25. But the child knew the significance of the day toward which most youngsters focus their attention — Christmas — and she told her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anzel Jackson, "I don't want to go to the hospital because Santa Claus won't know where to find me."

SINCERE PLEA

She didn't go to the hospital. Touched by her child's sincere plea and her husband's fear that the child might have to go to the hospital, Mrs. Jackson allowed Nancy to celebrate Christmas in their home. On Jan. 28, 1957, the mother, realizing she could keep Nancy home no longer, took her to Aidmore again. This time she was admitted.

Doctors knew that the girl had been born with rickets, and with dislocated hips which caused her to be unusually short for her age. She weighed only 43 1-2 pounds.

ONE OF 6,707

Immediately doctors at Aidmore, working under the Cripple Children's Division (CCD) of the Georgia Department of Health began treating the youngster, and she became one of 6,707 youths in the state who received care under a free program sponsored by the Division during the calendar year 1956.

CCD is located at 1 Hunter St., Atlanta, and is supervised by Miss Helen Carr. The Division considers a crippled child as anyone with "a physical, mental, emotional, and-or educational handicap." Since its origin in 1939, it has treated and cared for more than 26,939 crippled youths who ranged in ages from one day to 21 years.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Although treatment is free for those whose parents are not financially able to provide private services, parents are encouraged to assist by providing shoes, braces, and artificial limbs whenever possible and to apply hospitalization insurance to the cost of treatment.

The organization, operating on funds by the state and federal governments, was allocated a $1.5 million budget for the current fiscal year, and officials say that nothing less than that same figure can come close to providing adequate treatment in the future.

Remarking on the thorough service provided, Supervisor Carr said, "We try to treat each patient like a private patient. They are not charity cases ,and we do not treat them as such."

PRIVATE PHYSICIAN

CCD provides speedy plan for accepting and processing applications for treatment. After a crippling condition has been detected, either by the parents or by a private physician, an application is submitted to the Division, and plans are then made for the initial appointment and subsequent treatment and-or hospitalization.

Various hospitals and physicians all over the state work closely with CCD. Negro children in the Atlanta area go to Harris, McLendon and Hughes Spalding Hospitals. Nancy Jo is now receiving care and treatment at Harris.

20 PER CENT

Approximately "20 per cent" of the total number of cases in the state are treated under this program, acording to Mrs. Ethel Brenner, accountant and statistician at CCD. This is because "some don't know about our services, and others go to private facilities," she said.

Statistics compiled by CCD show many unofficial trends. For example, records indicate that more males have been affected by crippling condition than females, and most of the handicapped youngsters have been between the ages of 5 and 14.

Congenital malformation sent the largest number (925) of youngsters to the Division in 1956. Of that number, 425 were males, and 365 were between 5 and 14 years old. A brief review of other statistics compiled during 1956, follows

ACUTE POLICMYELITIS: 326 treated; 195 males; 209 were between 5-14 years old. CEREBRAL PALSY: 768 treated; 425 males; 442 were between 5-14. DISEASES OF BONE AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT: 601 treated; 382 male; 245 were between 5-14; ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM, excluding Rheumatic Fever: 75 treated; 45 males; 30 between 5-14; 39 between 15-20. CLEFT PALATE AND HARELIP: 230 treated; 131 males; 107 between 1-4; 79 between 5-14. INTRACRANIAL AND SPINAL INJURIES AT BIRTH: 25 treated; 18 males; 12 under four years of age; 12 between 5-14; 1 between 15-20.

Overall figures for 1956, show that of the 6,707 youngsters treated, 3,245 were between 5 and 14 years of age and 3,770 were males. Also, the total number of cases includes 821 youths from Fulton County, 105 from Cobb County, and 202 from DeKalb County.

How many cases will there be next year? Officials at the Crippled Children's Division cannot answer this question. They do say, however, that as long as there are crippled youngsters like Nancy Jo, they and CCD will continue to provide care and treatment for them until they recover and are rehabilitated.

WITHOUT DESPAIR little Nancy Jo Jackson, a crippled patient at Harris Hospital, beams and claps her hands. This seven-year-old youth — born crippled — has had almost four years of treatments, operations and hospitalization. — (Perry's Photo)

Probers Told Relief Breeds Illegitimacy

Daily Tribune
Sat. 3-16-57

BY ROBERT WIEDRICH

Charges that state relief programs encourage illegitimacy on a production line basis were made yesterday before a state legislature committee.

Chicago, Ill.

Members of a joint senate-house committee probing soaring relief costs heard J. C. McCormick, a Pulaski county farmer, charge that there are families of "professional paupers" with a second generation on relief.

P. 1

Live on Dole

McCormick, who was produced by the Illinois Agricultural association, cited the case of a woman who bore 14 illegitimate children, and said that three of her daughters have in turn mothered a total of four children out of wedlock.

"These three daughters have never received a dollar in their lives except from relief," McCormick said. "They have spent their entire lives on the public dole.

"The only thing they can look forward to is to continue producing illegitimate children in order to live."

McCormick, who said he is thoroly acquainted with relief problems of his county, declared there are thousands of women in the state who "raise illegitimate children as a livelihood."

Raised for State

"There are a number who do so coldly and deliberately," he said. "Just as I raise hogs for profit, they are raising children for the government."

McCormick made clear in his testimony at a session in

the city council chambers that his criticism of the Illinois public aid commission was directed at state laws governing relief, rather than the commission or its personnel.

Labeling state relief programs as "brainless benevolence," McCormick called for revision of state laws that he said "place a premium on illegitimacy." He called for more vigorous prosecution and tighter laws pertaining to fathers of children born out of wedlock.

Travel a Circuit

One example of what he termed "free wheelers" involved a Pulaski county man who, McCormick said, traveled a "circuit" of three or four women, staying with them long enough to father a considerable number of illegitimate children.

Altho McCormick spoke freely in describing conditions in his county, where about 2,000 of the 13,000 residents are on relief, he balked at disclosing names of some of the relief recipients.

He told State Sen. Korshak [D., Chicago] that he did not want anyone to "pick on Pulaski county," asserting that prosecution of wayward fathers in his county would not necessarily result in similar action elsewhere.

Korshak demanded to know how McCormick got his information. McCormick said that in his travels thru the county he often saw men staying at homes of various women for extended periods. Of one "free wheeler," he remarked: "I'd pass by the house and see the man sitting on the porch resting."

P. 7

Asked by State Sen. Smith [D., Chicago], another committee member, if farmers are not also subsidized, McCormick replied: "Yes, but farming is an honorable means of production."

Sat. 3-16-57

The committee spent much time questioning Garrett W. Keaster, I. P. A. C. executive secretary, who said the 367 million dollar relief budget request for the next two year state fiscal period will not liberalize relief grants. Instead, he said, it will only maintain the status quo and meet medical, hospital, and cost of living increases.

Would Cut Grants

If the legislature substantially cuts the proposed appropriation, Keaster said there will be two courses of action:

1. Reduce the amount of grants and the already short I. P. A. C. staff.

2. Enact legislation sharply restricting relief eligibility requirements and cutting basic maintenance and medical care standards "below the standards of decensy and health" required by present law.

In extensive questioning by Sen. Arrington [R., Evanston], committee chairman, Keaster defended members of his frauds investigation staff, saying they are competent and that the civil service commission has passed on their qualifications.

Adoption Service Finds Earnest, Sincere Worker In Thelma G. Thompson

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-17-57

By HENNIE MAE CISCO

CHICAGO — The impetus behind the finding of permanent homes for babies in the area is a modest professional social worker, Mrs. Thelma Gorham Thompson, director of the Negro Adoption Project, which has met with such success that the Field Foundation and Chicago Community Trust have renewed the grant for a two-year pilot project, and the program will go on until 1959.

46b

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A PART OF the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, the

THELMA G. THOMPSON

project serves as the coordinating unit for six child-care agencies. Mrs. Thompson, whose work as administrative supervisor of the San Diego Adoption Agency was followed by a third year at the University of Chicago's school of social service administration, had already received her master's degree from the Atlanta University school of social work.

That rarity, a native of San Diego, Calif., Mrs. Thompson has been married and has no children of her own, but the interest of her work brings a glow to her eyes. Her seriousness about her work would never let you know she is a Hi-Fi enthusiast with an extensive record collection.

She didn't tell us, but we learned that she was a member of a toastmistress club before coming here, for she only mentions an interest in speech arts, with Spanish as a special pleasure. This is natural, for she majored in romance languages at San Diego State, which conferred her first degree, and she once planned to go to South America to teach.

■

THE SCOPE of the work has grown so great with the interest of families and organizations throughout Chicago and suburbs that she now has an assistant, Jackson Merrill. She gives much credit to her advisory board, headed by Theodore A. Jones, for the enthusiasm of Chicagoans for the project.

FAYE PRICE

and Democratic headquarters in the Sixth Ward and other places in the community.

However, until a new building is purchased, the agency maintains its office headquarters at 5120 S. Parkway.

A native of Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Price has a master's degree in social work from the University of Illinois. She earned an A.B. degree from West Virginia State college and attended Indiana university.

She entered social work in 1943, working first at Flanner House in Indianapolis. After serving there for four years in a number of positions, she came to Chicago where she joined the staff at Parkway Community House as supervisor of its children's program.

Mrs. Price is the wife of Frank jr., who is employed by the University of Chicago Nuclear Physics institute. They have a 14-month-old daughter, Faye Michele.

A member of St. Edmunds Episcopal church, Mrs. Price is affiliated with a number of local

Faye Price Heads Parkway Plans

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-23-57

46b

Faye Hughes Price, recently named acting executive director of Parkway Community House has worked at the center in various capacities since 1947 and is confident that the vast new program of the multi-service agency will fill a community need.

A program director at Parkway since 1951, Mrs. Price replaces Charles Webb who resigned in April as executive director.

Since Parkway has sold its structure at 5120 S. Parkway, it has extended its new area of operation to the west Woodlawn area and sponsors activities in the McCosh school, Lincoln Memorial Center, Parkway Gardens the Republican

and national professional organizations and is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and the National Association of Social Workers.

ADA S. McKINLEY Community House holds $50 plate dinner as fund-raising event for the community center and its busy program. Center is located at 34th st., and Michigan ave. Dinner was held at the Parkway ballroom and was attended by outstanding Chicagoans. Among those attending were (seated) Atty. C. Francis Stradford; Sheriff Joseph Lohman, guest speaker; Atty. Odas Nicholson. Standing: Vernon B. Williams; John M. Ragland; John E. Lewis, Mayor of Bronzeville; Rev. G. Hamilton Martin and Charles H. Ford.

Chicago's 'deep freeze' girl has only memories left

By BAKER E. MORTEN
AFRO STAFF WRITER

Fame is a peculiar thing. It comes sometimes when least expected and departs upon occasion with equal bewilderment. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's "deep freeze" girl of six years ago can attest to that along with many others.

She is one of the many here-today-forgotten-tomorrow headline figures that have vanished into seeming oblivion within the past 10 years.

Others on that list would apparently include Ruby Hill, Broadway theatre star; Delores Martin, New York vocalist; Sybil Lewis, Hollywood actress; Betti Mays, renowned female bandleader and any number of others too numerous to mention.

AS LITTLE as five years ago some of these persons were capturing headlines and glory consistently. Today most of them find the spotlight only upon occasion.

What happens to this apparent vanishing breed of personalities when the bold-faced type in newspapers ceases to cast them in the public eye and they become merely memories in the public mind?

Let's examine Dorothy Mae Stevens who drew the attention of the whole medical universe in the winter of 1951 when a tragic set of circumstances catapulted her into international fame and attention.

IT WAS A COLD, crisp day in Chicago when a passerby noticed Mrs. Stevens' still figure sprawled in an alley behind the Prairie Hotel at 29th and Prairie Avenues.

From the standpoint of medical reasoning, Mrs. Stevens should have been dead when police brought her to Michael Reese Hospital with a body temperature of 64 degrees. No one had ever survived such a low body temperature.

Mrs. Stevens, however, was destined to set a precedent and amaze the medical world. Thinking the woman dead, doctors made ready to ship her to the hospital morgue when an alert attendant detected what he thought was a faint pulse beat. And that's what it was.

THUS THE BATTLE for Mrs. Stevens' life was on. Her case was publicized nationally and internationally. She was called "The miracle girl." Letters wishing her well and bestowing little niceties upon her came in from throughout the world.

Mrs. Stevens eventually won her fight for life and today, with the aid of artificial legs, has returned to a normal life-and loneliness.

Her story has no fairy-tale ending like Cinderella. Today Mrs. Stevens is 34-years-old. She lives in a slum area of Chicago — forgotten and reportedly forlorn.

* * *

SHE HAS BEEN in and out of trouble with the police since her "escape from death. Her husband, who came back to her during the height of her publicity, has once again reportedly left her. The crowd too has gone.

The bright lights of importance have died and only memories remain for the woman who astonished a universe six years ago. She is said to be dependent on the state for subsistence and reportedly a heavy drinker.

The winters are still cold in Chicago. Mrs. Stevens has lived through five since the day she was assumed dead. But where are the limelights?

As I said in the beginning—fame is a peculiar thing. It comes sometimes when least expected and departs upon occasion with equal bewilderment.

No other imposter is quite so brutal.

DOROTHY M. STEVENS

NEGRO WOMAN HEADS AID FOR GIRLS OF RACE

Daily Tribune
Ast. 6-29-57
Chicago Ills
P. 14

Guidance and Foster Homes Provided

BY ROI OTTLEY

Until Mrs. Warren B. Douglas, a widowed former school teacher and now supervising sociologist of the Institute for Juvenile Research, launched her project in 1950 of finding foster homes for homeless Negro girls, many such girls were either institutionalized or neglected.

Her project, known as the Beatrice Caffrey Youth Service, actually one of the Chicago area projects of the Institute for Juvenile Research, is carried out by a group of committees representing women on the north, west, and south sides, which she organized almost singlehandedly.

Responsibility by Area

The program is designed to have Negro communities in each area assume responsibility for their youth. To this end Mrs. Douglas recruited more than 500 women, who find and evaluate foster homes within their neighborhoods, give "Big Sister" companionship to wayward girls, and counsel parents of difficult children.

These women also visit the homes of truants, help organize youth groups, raise funds to send children to camp, conduct week-day programs in the churches for youngsters and adults, and assist newcomers to Chicago in educational, social, and economic problems of adjustment.

The bulk of these children are referred to Mrs. Douglas' group by the Youth commission, Family court, and the children's division of the welfare department. These agencies also license the homes in which children are placed.

Former Gary Teacher

Mrs. Douglas, an alert and vigorous Negro woman of 67 years, started her work with the Institute for Juvenile Research in 1941. Until then, she had taught school in Gary, organized canteens during World War I, and was employed by the Playground and Recreational Association of America.

Her group, which subscribes to the slogan, "Security and understanding for youth at the community level," is now attempting to establish a home where girls who for various reasons are unable to adjust in their own home situations, but definitely do not need to be sent to the State Training school, may be taken.

House Site Acquired

The home, to be known as Halfway House, will be erected on a site acquired by the group at 90th pl. and South pkwy. Mrs. Douglas reports that her committees have raised more than $10,000 for this project.

Mrs. Douglas, known to her intimates as Sadie, was born in Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1889, one of four children. Her father, Robert H. Waterford, was a physician; her mother, Fannie, a school teacher.

She was reared in Muskogee, Okla., attended elementary school in Pine Bluff, Ark., and later enrolled at Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala. She afterwards entered Langston university, Langston, Okla., where she was graduated in 1911 with a B. A. degree.

Late Husband a Lawyer

The social worker was married to the late Warren B. Douglas, an attorney who served five terms as a member of the Illinois General assembly. He also served as an attorney for the Sanitary district.

Mrs. Douglas has one daughter, Mrs. Gwendolyn Turner, a librarian at the city hall municipal library, and a granddaughter, Antoinette, 18, a student at the University of Chicago.

Feb 2-28-57
Pittsburgh Pa.

New Post

Br. Joseph T. Taylor of New Orleans will join the staff of Flanner House in Indianapolis, Ind., in July, as director of program development. He is a former dean of instruction at Dillard University and served as president of the New Orleans chapter, Louisiana Council of Human Relations.

46b 1957

KENTUCKY

'Mother of 60-Some' Just Loves Children

Courier-Journal P.4

"You know, I don't believe a home would be complete without there were some children there."

That was the comment yesterday of a woman who has "mothered 60-some" foster children since 1949.

Mrs. William Boleyjack, 2412 Cedar, was among about 75 foster mothers honored at an annual luncheon by the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home.

About 500 wards of the home are now living with foster families. Members of the home's board and staff also attended the luncheon at First Unitarian Church, Fourth and Library Place.

Mrs. Boleyjack and her husband, a janitor, are now caring for five foster children, aged 16 months to nine years, in their four-bedroom home.

After their daughter married in 1949, Mrs. Boleyjack began to care for foster children, "and I'm still not over the first ones."

The children remain in foster homes until they become independent, or can be moved in with relatives or their own rehabilitated families. They usually stay with foster families from eight months to three years.

The Boleyjacks also have a son, who married in 1952, and three grandchildren.

Mrs. Boleyjack said she took in so many children because "I just love them. My mother had 12."

She said she didn't notice the extra work of caring for five children. "When we all get tired, we all go lay down."

Her husband feels the same way she does about children, Mrs. Boleyjack said. "He takes them everywhere with him, and won't spank them no matter what they do."

James A. Watson, director of social service for the home, presided at yesterday's luncheon. He was assisted by Mrs. John Driscoll, supervisor of home finding.

Courier-Journal home consultant Cissy Gregg spoke.

Attending her first foster-mothers' luncheon was Mrs. Marion H. Adams, 5103 Roederer. Her husband was transferred here by his company two years ago from Kansas City. They cared for a foster child there.

Two foster children, a girl 11 months and a boy three years, live with them here in their seven-room home. The Adamses have three children of their own, Judy, 10; Jean, 3, and John, 4.

"After my girls get home from school, I hardly see the baby," Mrs. Adams said. "I think they'd fight anyone who said they weren't all brothers and sisters."

Courier-Journal Photo

CHATTER ABOUT FOSTER CHILDREN was shared yesterday by, from left, Mrs. Marion H. Adams, 5103 Roederer; Mrs. Russell Snowden, LaGrange, and Mrs. William Boleyjack, 2412 Cedar. Mrs. Snowden, whose husband is a farmer, has six foster children between the ages of 4 and 15. Four of the children are from one family. Mrs. Boleyjack is now caring for five foster children, while Mrs. Adams has two.

FEW ILLEGITIMATES RESTORED TO AID LIST

Commercial Appeal

Holcomb Says Ony 549 Are Receiving State Money

Thurs, 3-7-57

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

Memphis Send

JACKSON, Miss., March 6.—Welfare Commissioner W. E. Holcomb said Wednesday that only 549 of more than 3,818 dependent children removed from assistance rolls because of illegitimacy in the home under a 1954 act have been restored by county boards.

P. 22

The statement was to correct a recent report that an estimated 3,000 of those affected by the statute barring mothers who had continued to bear illegitimate children had been restored under a 1956 legislative liberalization of the 1954 law.

Commissioner Holcomb said a total of 3,818 children had been removed under the 1954 act because "common law relationships or illegitimate pregnancy existed in the homes." He said others had also been removed in a group of 4,292 in cases where the parent was not totally incapacitated. He said all of the children involved were not illegitimates but that because of some being in that category all had to be removed.

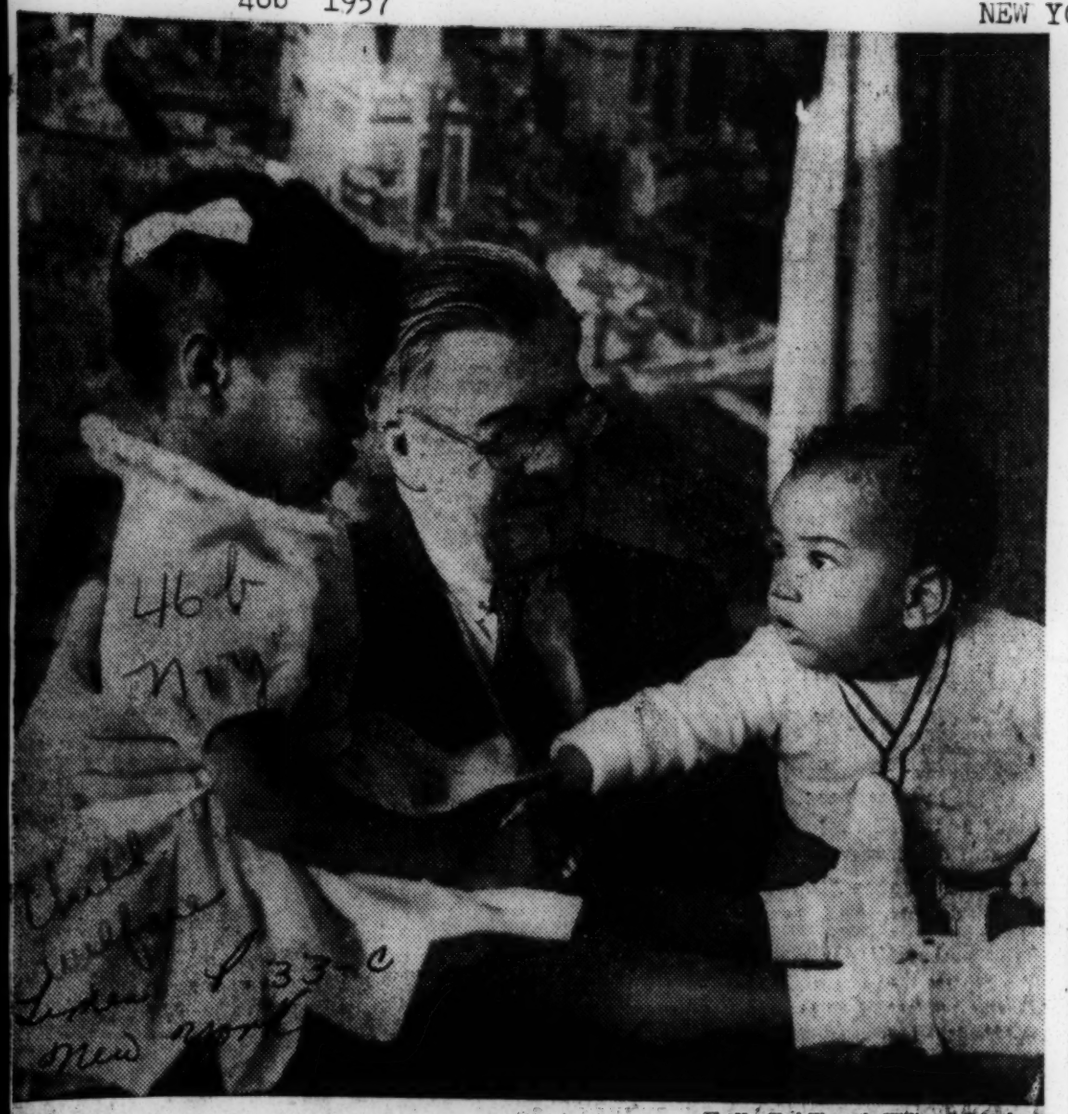
The welfare commissioner said the only record showing the actual number of illegitimate children receiving aid for dependent children was in February, 1956, which showed 7,712 of the 33,09[illegible] then on the rolls as illegitimates.

Since the 1954 enactment, a total of 31,653 children have been removed from the rolls for various reasons. Of that number 3,818 were listed as due to common-law relationship or illegitimate pregnancy existing in the home, 5,121 for other unsuitable home causes and the 4,292 relative to incapacity of the present.

Commissioner Holcomb said the 1954 act is not responsible for that large number.

46b 1957

NEW YORK



The New York Times (by William C. Beckelhey)

IN NEED OF HOMES: Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy with Frances, 3½ and Bobby Joe, 9 months, two of the youngsters awaiting adoption under city's new service.

Joseph Walker heads board of Sheltering Arms

NEW YORK — Joseph Wolker of 120 East 61st St., was elected president of the board of directors of Sheltering Arms Children's Service at the agency's 134th annual meeting Wednesday.

He succeeds Mrs. L. Lee Stanton, who headed the agency for seven years and under whose leadership the agency's child-care facilities were greatly expanded. She will continue to serve on the board of directors.

Mr. Walker, a third generation New Yorker, has had a lifetime interest in children's work. He has served on the board of directors of Sheltering Arms Children's Service and its predecessor agencies for the past 30 years. He is also a trustee of the Judge Baker Guidance Center of Boston and has been until recently a director of the Boys Club of Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

A Yale College graduate of the class of 1915 and a member of the class of 1918 of Columbia Law School, after serving in France and in World War I, Mr. Walker was admitted to law practice in 1920. He has been in active practice ever since, and is a member of the firm of Bleakley, Platt, Gilchrist and Walker, of 120 Broadway.

IN CALLING attention to the changing trends in child welfare the guest speaker, Miss Lois Wildy, executive director of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society of Chicago, told of some of the ways child-placing agencies are adapting ther programs to meet present needs of children who require eare away from their own homes.

She pointed out that although the number of children needing care may decrease, the costs to private agencies will increase because the children need specialized and costlier services such as residential treatment, tutoring, etc.

Miss Wildy then made "a plea for flexibility in experimentation on the part of private agencies," and pointed out "the increased responsibility of Board members constantly to evaluate the effectiveness of their program.

IN REPORTING on the year's work, Mrs. Stanton said 810 children of all ages were cared for last year. 748 in foster home care; 18 youths were in the agency's After-Care Program; and 44 babies and young children were placed for adoption. Of those adopted, 16 were colored children.

To provide specialized care for these hundreds of children, Dave H. Morris, Jr., the treasurer, said the agency had the largest budget in its history, spending $1,043.144; or $62,757 more than the previous high of 1955.

* * *

OTHER OFFICERS of the agency, in addition to Mr. Walker, all of whom were re-elected are:

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman Jr.; Thomas M. Peters and Mrs. Lester B. Granger, vice presidents; Ernest S. Ballard Jr., secretary; and Keith M. Mof fat, assistant secretary; and Mr. Morris, treasurer.

Sheltering Arms Children's Service, located at 122 East 29th Street, is an interracial agency for the foster home care and adoption placement of dependent and neglected children.

In addition to being one of the oldest child-caring agencies, it has the largest foster home program in the city for the care of Protestant children.

Miss Margaret Barbee is executive director.

Among the other directors, in addition to the officers mentioned, are Deputy Commissioner Robert J. Mangum; Richard L. Baltimore Jr.; and Mrs. Cornelius McDougald Jr.

Adoption Of Negro Infants Lagging

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—From 30,000 to 50,000 Negro infants were reported last week to be living in institutions or inadequate foster homes because their opportunities for adoption are not equal to those of white children.

The report was made by the Child Welfare League of America. It was based on a study of replies to questionnaires from 184 public and private child care agencies over the country.

In contrast to these figures, the study said, about 800,000 couples apply annually for 50,000 white infants available for adoption. The study added that 20 per cent of the agencies had no adoption services for Negro children.

"As for services and facilities for unmarried mothers," the report said, "while they are limited for white mothers, there is voluminous evidence on every side that they are much more limited, or simply non-existent, for Negro and other minority-group mothers."

The study said that the reasons for the scarcity of adoptive homes for Negro children lay both within the Negro communities and with the practices of child care agencies.

Reasons For Situation Given

These reasons were advanced for the failure in Negro communities:

The relatively low income of the Negro population, putting adoption from the thinking of most Negro couples.

The relatively large number of non-white unwed mothers because of economic, educational and cultural disadvantages.

The overcrowded tenements in which many urban Negroes live.

The failure of child care agencies was attributed in part to these reasons:

The inability or unwillingness of some agencies to render needed services regardless of race.

The failure of many white personnel to seek out and understand the cooperation and leadership available within Negro communities.

A tendency to insist on unrealistic standards that would give adopted Negro children better adoptive or foster home conditions than the average "non-neglected" Negro children enjoy.

The conclusion of the study was that "a major problem of opening up homes for Negro children does not simply involve the Negro community per se."

"It involves the total community and also agencies and their practices," the study added.

To Adopt Negro Children

Charge of "Unrealistic Standards" Set by Agencies Is Answered

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I read with interest the report of the Child Welfare League of America on a nation-wide study of adoption resources for Negro children entitled "Adoption Is Lagging." It is only too true that many Negro children never get their chance for adoption because too few families are applying for them.

I want to give some facts about the local situation in New York City in respect to the statement that "unrealistic standards" of the adoption agencies are holding up some adoptions. For the past three years all twelve of the adoption agencies in metropolitan New York together with the Urban League have united to form Adopt-a-Child, a nonsectarian, interracial agency dedicated to recruiting homes for children of minority race.

Through this agency we are trying to dispel the fears of many prospective adoptive families that unrealistic standards are set by agencies such as high income, home ownership, savings, good neighborhood or mothers who do not work. The fact is that none of these are required. The most important requirements are: that they are a responsible couple; that both the husband and wife want a child; that they have a sound marriage with real love which is enough to share with a child, and that there is sufficient income to support a child.

As a matter of fact, last year the average income of couples adopting Negro children from the Child Adoption Service of the State Charities Aid Association was between three and four thousand dollars.

This year we doubled the number of Negro children we placed the previous year and it is hoped that if more families can learn the truth about adoption we can double that number in the coming year.

AMELIA M. IGEL,
Director Child Adoption Service of the State Charities Aid Association.

New York, Aug. 2, 1957.

Americans Overseas Active In The Red Cross

Butler County Times-Star 4-3-57

Taking an active part in Red Cross affairs during their military life overseas are Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Bass, a North Carolina couple. Mrs. Bass, chairman of the American Junior Red Cross in Brize Norton school for American Dependents (Photo 1) is shown in conferences with some of her young charges at the AJRC Leadership Training Center where she serves. (In Photo 2) Captain and Mrs. Bass take time out for relaxation in their beautiful home. (Photo 3) shows Mrs. Bass as a secretary during a meeting of American Red Cross workers in London (Photo 4) catches Mrs. Bass helping three of her Brize Norton students master the art of packing gifts. — (ANP)

Problem Of Illegitimacy Not Racial In Character

Daily World Sun. 2-7-57

RICHMOND, Va. — The problem of illegitimacy is not a racial one but one of social and economic status Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of Virginia Union University declared this week.

He spoke at a panel discussion on the problem of illegitimacy in Richmond, sponsored by the Fifth District, Virginia Conference of Social Work at the Central YWCA.

Dr. Henderson, a nationally known sociologist, continued:

"The problem is not solvable by Negroes alone. Many factors related to the problem are the responsibility of the entire community. Although the burden of solving the problem rests primarily with Negroes, no segment of the population can conscientiously say 'It is not our concern'."

Dr. Henderson pointed out that in 1955, Richmond had 75 white and 754 colored babies born out of wedlock.

Dr. Henderson attributed the high illegitimacy rate to a general lowering of sex standards, and the socio-economic status of most Negroes in Richmond.

"The lower social classes of all races have higher illegitimacy rates than the middle and upper classes. The social status pyramid for Negroes has a very broad base with only a small middle class and a very small upper class."

"Economic opportunities are intimately related to our problem. It is hard for us to imagine the impact on the sexual attitudes or behavior of a child from living in a family of six or more in the same bedroom his parents share. Economics play a part in family instability and disorganization through husbands who find work away from home and never return. The large number of Negro mothers who work means a large number of children without adequate supervision and often such mothers make matters worse by improper examples in their own sex conduct."

City Welfare Director, Raleigh C. Hobson, one of the panel speakers, said the present Virginia paternity law is "completely ineffective."

Under the law, Hobson said, it is almost impossible to compel a father to provide for illegitimate offsprings.

City Health Director Edward M. Holmes, Jr., speaking from the floor, criticized the way illegitimacy has been faced here in the immediate past and called for a complete cooperation of all social forces in fighting it.

First Families Move In Gilpin Court Extension

Journal + Guide P. 1

Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va.—The first two families moved into the Gilpin Court Extension, newest slum clearance low-rent housing project of the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority at 3 o'clock Friday last week. Both families were relocated from clearance operations in the central area of Richmond.

Mrs. Evelyn Byrd Purcell, chairman and Louis L. Rustad, vice chairman of the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority, welcomed the two families to their new homes and presented the keys to them.

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THE FAMILY of Mrs. Loarine V. Chandler, consisting of herself and three children, Judy Delores, Derith Jean and Rose Marie, ages 9, 6 and 5 years, respectively, formerly resided at 1222 St. John street in the area cleared for the construction of the Gilpin Court Extension. Their new home at 904-B St. Paul street permits their children to remain in the Baker school and to maintain the community friendship they have always known.

At the St. John Street address the family occupied three rooms in a slum dwelling with running water in the house, but with an outside toilet. Rent was $18 per month. The 1954 assessment was $250 for the land, $900 for the dwelling or a total of $1150, resulting in a total tax of $25.30. Total rental income was $432 per year. After moving from St. John street, Mrs. Chandler and her children doubled up in rooms in the neighborhood at 22 East Hill street. Their new home in the Gilpin Court Extension consists of two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath. Heat, light, water, electricity and gas are furnished together with a gas range and refrigerator, standard equipment in the apartments.

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THE FAMILY of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Cammack, formerly resided at 209 East Baker street and were displaced by the construction of the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Commack and their two children, Oliver, Jr., age 1 and Theresa, age 2.

Their home at 209 East Baker street consisted of three rooms, one of two flats over a small store, for which they paid $17.50 per month rent. The property was assessed at $2900, developing a total tax return of $73.32. There was no bath in the house, but cold running water was available in the flat. Mr. Cammack, employed at Richmond Food Stores, will have an apartment consisting of two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath, with utilities, refrigerator and range furnished.

The two apartments occupied by the Chandlers and the Cammacks are a part of the first 40 into which other families moved over the weekend. Other apartments will become available at about two week intervals as they are completed and accepted by the Authority from the contractor, the J. W. Bateson Company, Inc.

Anonymous Donors Give Sign To Home For Aged

Journal + Guide Sat. 8-24-57

Norfolk Va.

Two anonymous donors of Norfolk recently presented an impressive neon to mark the entrance of the New Calvary Baptist Church Old Folks Home located on Little Creek Road in Diamond Springs.

The sign which is three feet by 8 feet extends 18 feet into the air. Soft lighted blue letters read: "New Calvary's Old Folks Home and Orphanage."

THE HOME is fast becoming one of the most modern of its kind. The building itself is a cottage-type brick structure with 25 rooms spread over three stories. Other features of the home include a huge sun porch and a comfortable living room equipped with television, a piano and other conveniences.

A special furnished room at the Home honors the memory of the late Mrs. Eleanor Young, wife of P. B. Young Sr., publisher of the Journal and Guide. At the present time there are 20 guests at the home.

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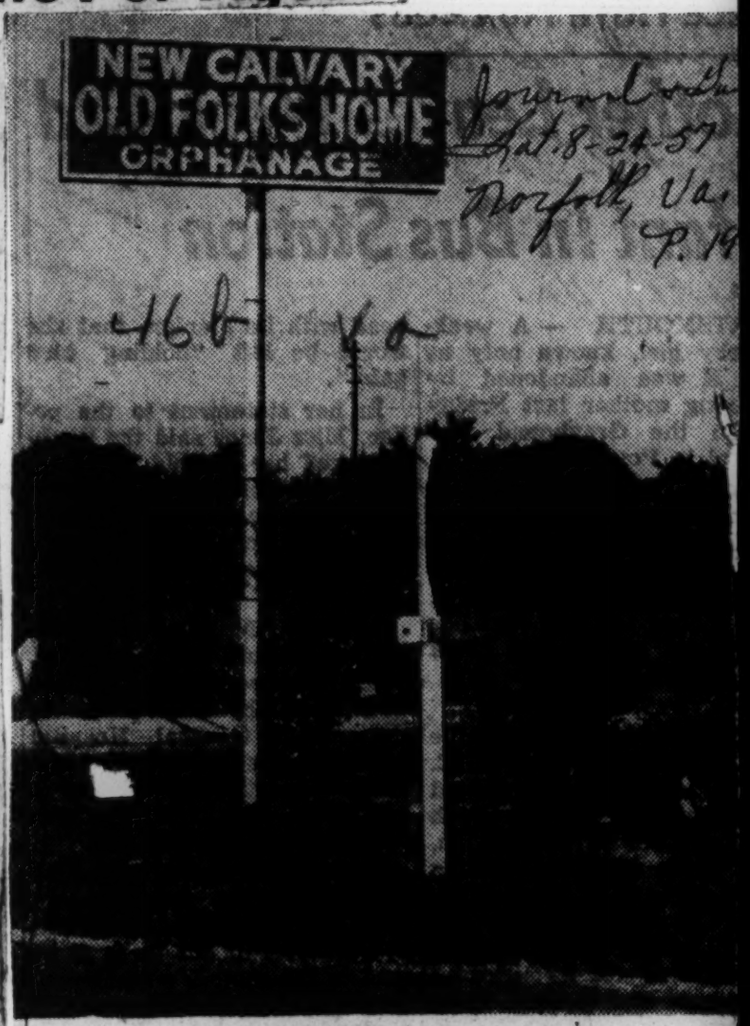
ON SOME 14 acres of ground near the Home, food is raised which is consumed there. This includes fruits, vegetables and meat.

The Rev. Samuel A. Wilson is pastor and supervisor of the Home and Edward J. Goodwin is treasurer. Mrs. Ever Jane Nichols is matron. She is assisted by four other persons.



Journal and Guide Sat. 8-24-57 Norfolk, Va. P. 19

NEW SIGN AT CHURCH HOME
Anonymous Donation

[redacted]

Scholarships For Teachers Of Blind Children Announced

For the first time in history, the South has its own year-round program for training teachers of blind children and how five $1500 scholarships have been made available for qualified teachers who wish to take this special training.

Announcement of the scholarships was made jointly by the American Foundation for the Blind, the Southern Regional Education Board and George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

The program for training teachers of the blind is being started at Peabody College after a careful study by [illegible] of the need for more specially trained teachers in the South. The American Foundation for the Blind agreed to support the regional program financially for the first three years and is contributing over $50,000 for scholarships and a professorship.

Dr. P. J. Woods Reports On Nat't Blind Workers Meet

Dr. P. J. Woods, executive director of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for the Blind, has made a report on recent meetings of the National Federation for the Blind and the American Association of Workers for the Blind which he attended.

Dr. Woods, one of two Negroes attending the 17th annual convention of NFB held at New Orleans, reported that the organization urged Congress "to revise pending bills for the Presidential Study Commission on the Blind."

The group also pledged support for a Congressional bill which will increase exemptions of earned income up to $1,000 for blind aid recipients, and another bill which will eliminate the residence requirement in federal-state public assistance programs for the blind.

The convention urged that charitable corporations or firms be compelled to pay handicapped persons minimum wages. Dr. Woods said. NFB will hold its 1959 convention at Sante Fe, N. M.

Dr. Woods reported the MAAB was the only Negro agency represented at the Chicago Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind. One of three Negroes attending the meeting, the Atlantan said he participated in various study groups.

"I was very happy when the different speakers pointed out that the trend should be toward integrating into the camping program of the sighted," he said. Dr. Woods later congratulated NAAB for operating "the only rehabilitation center in the U. S. where living accommodations are provided on an integrated basis for its clients."

After Chicago, Dr. Woods said he made a survey of services and facilities of agencies for the blind in Topeka, Kas., Kansas City, Kas., Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky.

RECORDED BIBLE FOR MAAB — Mrs. Trella Durden, Ray Clifford and John Ware of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association For The Blind, are shown as they listen to records of the entire Bible text, over machines donated by the Women's Auxiliary of the Lions Club. Other records containing outstanding cooking recipes were also donated. The machines and records will be used in the class room curriculum by members unable to read braille. — (Perry's Photo)

Daily World Wed. 7-3-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Professor Woods Invited To Meet For The Blind

Dr. P. J. Woods, executive director of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for the Blind will attend the National Federation for the Blind in New Orleans July 4-7, the World learned yesterday.

He will also attend the American Association of Workers for the Blind which will be held in Chicago July 7-12. Dr. Woods said that following the Chicago meeting he planned to make a study of agencies similar to the MAAB in the middle west. He mentioned such agencies as the Work-Shop for the Blind in Milwaukee, Wis. Orientation Adjustment Center in Topeka, Kan. Kansas City Association for the Blind, and The Light House for the Blind, Saint Louis Mo.

The National Federation for the Blind promotes legislation affecting the blind, and the American Association of Workers for the Blind deals with policies and standards of program for the blind.

Daily Herald Thurs. 4-25-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

"Talking Bible" Is New Service At Blind Center

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Another service has been added to the roster of progress at the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for the Blind, Professor P. J. Woods, executive director of that organization has disclosed.

NOT NEGLECTED

Because of difficulties, not at all their own," Professor Wood said, many blind people are unable to read braille. It takes a long time to teach them, he added and for that reason a method has been devised by which they may not be neglected from the use of the Bible.

The new device is a group of records, recorded and based on various chapters of the Bible, Verse by Verse. The records are played on a special type machine while blind people assemble and listen

"The service is provided by a special library for the blind", Professor Woods said. "We may keep the machine and the records as long as we make use of them,' he pointed out.

CAPTURED INTEREST

Professor Woods said the records have captured the interest of the blind people at the Association.

"Now, we are able to make full use of the 'Scriptures', the same as the sighted," Professor Woods said.

This special service to the blind is planned and distributed by Federal Funds and made available to various libraries throughout the country, catering to the blind.

"The blind people have taken a special interest in this service,' Professor Woods said.

"It helps in many ways. First of all, it relieves a full time professional person from having to spend time reading to the blind. This makes it possible for the skills of the professional to be channeled into another useful area."

In addition to the recorded Verses of the Bible Professor Woods said a recipe service has also been made available to the blind through the use of records. This service is provided by some of the top milling

Open 20-Room Center For Headquarters For The Aged

Defender Sat. 5-4-57 Chicago, Ill.

P 8

Chicago's more than 700,000 senior citizens will have their own center — the first of its kind in city — when Senior Centers of Metropolitan Chicago is dedicated on May 8 in the historic Green mansion at 1149 N. LaSalle st.

Massive doors of the 20 room, 84 year old mansion will be opened to the public by Philip E. Ringer, president of the board of directors of the Senior Centers, a non-sectarian social agency.

A golden key will be presented to a senior citizen representing all the city's older citizens.

Mayor Richard J. Daley, who has designated the period from May 5 thru May 11 as Senior Citizens week in Chicago and other dignitaries will participate in the dedication.

"The opening of this full-time center devoted to the creative activities of senior citizens is an event of major significance in Chicago," said president Ringer.

"We hope to stimulate the formation of many more neighborhood centers as an answer to the problems of loneliness and neglect that face so many of our people who are over sixty years of age. We hope to provide them with the fun and fellowship that everyone needs, regardless of age."

There are now more than 100 senior citizens' clubs in Chicago, Ringer said.

Miss Mary A. Young is executive director of Senior Centers of Metropolitan Chicago, and oficers and members of the board of directors are as follows: President, Philip E. Ringer; vice presidents, Robert M. Buddington, J. Charles Lane, John C. Marshall and Mrs. Bernice Van Der Vries; treasurer, Walter G. Kropp; secretary, Mrs. Christopher Chamales; asst. secretary, Mrs. Arthurn M. Oppenheimer; fin. secretary, Henry D. Hirsch.

Other board members are Raymond M. Hilliard, Rubert E. Howard, Herman Kirsten, Harry M. Oliver, jr., Richard A. Perritt, M.D., Arthur Rubloff, Mrs. William M. Sahud, Edwin W. Sims, Mrs. Jessie Taylor and Robert F. Whiston

On the Southside: Samuel Berry, Dr. Ernest M. Burgess, Lewis A. H. Caldwell, John C. Clasper, Joseph P. Lynch, Will F. Lyon, M.D.